

**FBIS****DAILY REPORT  
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A 1

U.S., NORWAY SIGN 'HOST NATION AGREEMENT'

OW272022 Beijing XINHUA in English 2012 GMT 27 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Stockholm, March 27 (XINHUA)--Norway and the United States today entered into an agreement in Oslo on procedures for logistical support to the American troops which, under the present plans, would be sent to Norway in time of a crisis, according to Norwegian newspapers today. The agreement was signed by General Sverre Hamre, Norwegian chief of defence, and General Robert C. McAlister, chief of staff of the American Forces in Europe.

This type of agreement is also known as "host nation agreement", of which the United States has similar ones with most NATO countries and several other countries. In accordance with the agreement, the American troops may use the Norwegian harbours, airports, routes, railways, telecommunications and other facilities. The agreement does not deal with the size of the American forces which will come to Norway. It does not contain anything at all on the ongoing Norwegian-American discussions on the stockpiling of heavy equipment in Norway. The agreement between the two countries was successfully negotiated last May, but the proposed signing of the agreement was postponed because the Norwegian Government wanted the agreement to be discussed in the Parliament.

BRIEFS

U.N. URBAN PROBLEMS MEETING--United Nations, 14 Mar--The United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) concluded here today its 2-day preparatory meeting for the conference on population and urban future. Representatives from Lagos, Mexico City, New York City, Rome and Shanghai were invited to attend the meeting. Representing Shanghai at the meeting was Deputy Mayor Zhao Xingzhi. The meeting discussed the general arrangement for the UNFPA-sponsored conference scheduled to take place in Rome from 1 to 4 September 1980, with the participation of mayors, urban planners and national planners of some 60 rapidly growing cities each with a population of 5 million or more by the year 2000. The conference will enable executives of large urban conglomerations to share their experience and evolve ideas for dealing with the potentially explosive problems of cities in the next century. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0228 GMT 15 Mar 80 OW]

CONSTRUCTION OF SEAMEN'S CLUBS--Beijing, 24 Mar--China is building a dozen new international seamen's clubs to cater for an increasing number of foreign crewmen calling at coastal ports--a result of China's expanding overseas trade. Presently an estimated 120,000 foreign seamen come to China annually aboard cargo ships. Most of the new clubs have a cinema, dining room, a bar, billiards room, and reading and recreation rooms as [well as] a bank, post office and taxi service. The new club in Dalian, northeast China, is already in use. It is the biggest in China and in addition to the other facilities it has a hotel, a banquet hall, and shops that sell flowers, birds and fish, antiques and souvenirs. New clubs in Shantou, in Guangdong Province, and Qingdao and Yantai, in Shandong Province, will be completed soon, and clubs are also being built in Lianyungang, Jiangsu Province, and Xiamen, Fujian Province. Work on new clubs in Shanghai and Guangzhou is to start soon. Clubs in Zhanjiang and Haikou of Guangdong Province have been enlarged. [Beijing XINHUA in English 0140 GMT 24 Mar 80 OW]

INTERNATIONAL TECHNICAL EXCHANGE--Guangzhou, 2 Apr--More 200 Chinese scientists and technicians joined their colleagues from Japan in a discussion on higher polymer adhesive techniques sponsored by the Guangzhou Center for Technical Exchanges With Foreign Countries and two Japanese industrial companies here recently. The technical center promotes exchanges in dozens of specialized areas including agriculture, electronics, geological prospecting, automatic control of urban communications, guidance of satellites and economic management of industry. Since the center was established in November 1978, it has received 700 experts and technicians from the Federal Republic of Germany, India, Japan, the United States and many other countries. Taking part in the discussions were professors, specialists, engineers and technicians from various parts of China. The technical center is one of four in the country. The others are in Beijing, Shanghai and Shenyang. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 2 Apr 80 OW]



RENMIN RIBAO ON RESULTS OF NEW YORK, CONNECTICUT PRIMARIES

HK021330 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Mar 80 p 7 HK

[Letter from America by RENMIN RIBAO reporter Wang Fei: "More on the U.S. Presidential Election"]

[Text] Washington, 26 Mar--"The fickle and irresolute quality of the voters has been one of the features of the 1980 U.S. presidential elections--this is something that is frequently heard here now.

Both the Democratic and Republican primaries held in New York and Connecticut on 25 March yielded unexpected results, defying all predictions by the press and pollsters.

The final results shown today on television indicate that Edward Kennedy of the Democratic Party won unanticipated victories over Carter in both states. In New York, Kennedy won the support of 164 convention delegates and 59 percent of the popular vote. Carter obtained 41 percent of the popular vote and the support of only 118 delegates. In Connecticut, Kennedy swept up 47 percent of the popular vote and 29 delegates as compared with 41 percent of the popular vote and 25 convention delegates for Carter. On the Republican side, George Bush defeated Ronald Reagan in Connecticut by 39 to 34 percent in popular vote and 15 to 14 in delegates. Another Republican candidate, John Anderson, won 22 percent of the vote and 6 delegates. However, in New York, Reagan still maintains a good lead. According to some projections, he will win over 69 delegates as compared with 8 for Bush with the rest still hanging in the balance. Since the Republican primary in New York is only aimed at balloting for delegates, popular vote is not counted.

New York is an important arena for every candidate in the race, because the number of delegates elected here for either party is second only to California. Hence, Kennedy's victories in both New York and Connecticut have come as a double blessing that has overjoyed Kennedy. This is, however, a major setback for the White House. Shortly before the voting began in New York, Mrs Carter was still telling voters that the President had assured her the same day that there would be "no problem" about his victory in the New York primary. The White House press secretary admitted last night that Carter had not foreseen the effects caused by some measures of his administration.

The press here believes that Kennedy's victory in New York resulted from his fully exploiting the Carter administration's weak points. To win the vote of the Jewish community, which represents 25 percent of the total population of New York, he hit hard at the Carter administration's stance on the recent UN Security Council vote and its subsequent reversal. The Jewish community took an active part in this round of voting, with their vote representing 38 percent of the total number of votes in this state. To solicit the votes of minority nationalities and the poor, Kennedy also slammed the proposed cuts in Federal aid to New York City and in welfare expenditures. Kennedy also hit out at the mishandling of both domestic and foreign affairs by the Carter administration and at the "unacceptable" rate of inflation.

The victories won in these two states by Kennedy have greatly enhanced his determination to fight Carter to the very end and helped strengthen the already sagging morale of his people. This will lengthen the agonizing process before the Democratic nomination, hamper the efforts of the Democratic Party to muster all its strength for the decisive battle this fall against the Republican Party and prove in the end to be beneficial to the Republicans.

Nevertheless, Kennedy's victories do not mean he is now able to put an end once and for all to his current lagging position or turn the tide. According to the latest results made available today, Carter is still leading Kennedy by 2 to 1, or 845 delegates to 403, despite his defeats in both states by narrow margins. By White House calculations, Kennedy has to win 60 percent in every remaining state before he can claim victory, a feat that seems impossible. Columnist Reston put **it** in more graphic terms today when he wrote that Kennedy was "undoubtedly finished despite Massachusetts and New York."

Bush scored an expected victory in Connecticut, which is his native state. Although he only won by a small margin, it was enough to ridicule earlier forecasts by the press that placed Reagan ahead. Nevertheless, it must be pointed out that Reagan gained two greater victories on 25 March: First, Connally abruptly retired from the race, declaring that Reagan "is still the champ." Connally also promised to support and help Reagan, which has cleared the way for Reagan's victory in Texas. Second, his victory in New York resulted in the number of his delegates swelling to 292 as against Bush's 66 and another 45 for Anderson. Both Bush and Anderson now lag far behind Reagan and actually pose no threat to his expected nomination.

The 31 March issue of NEWSWEEK magazine, which is published ahead of schedule, said in its comments on the U.S. presidential election: "Barring some unforeseeable turn of fate or fortune, the conclusion is nearly irresistible that both races are over--and that the choice before America in the fall will be between Ronald Reagan and Jimmy Carter." However, between these two, people in political circles and the media still favor Carter more than Reagan as the possible winner for the White House. Reston wrote on 21 March: "Everything the Republicans do these days seems to be to the liking of the Democrats." "The Democratic Party is afraid of Connally, Baker and Ford, so the Republicans have rejected them." "It appears as if the Republican race is being run by the National Committee of the Democratic Party." He added: "Carter is lucky, for his enemies and opponents--Moscow, Teheran and the Republican Party--have helped him and eliminated all his opponents except the one he dreads least (Reagan)."

However, a new question has recently been raised in some newspapers: Why has Reagan been so successful so far in the race despite predictions by many that he had no hope of being nominated? The 31 March issue of the magazine U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT said that the White House had earlier looked at Reagan as the most vulnerable among the Republican candidates but now it was looking at him in a different light--it has now admitted that Reagan is no easy mark. The kind of respect Reagan commands among Republican voters probably reflects the mood of the American voters in general, which tends to be conservative. Observers will watch closely the effects such a tendency will produce on the entire process of the U.S. presidential election.

#### HODDING CARTER ASSESSES SOVIET GOALS

OW030726 Beijing XINHUA in English 0706 GMT 3 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Washington, April 2 (XINHUA)--The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan has "clearly caused a great deal of rethinking" in the U.S. administration of what the Soviets "were willing to do and how they were willing to do it," said State Department Spokesman Hodding Carter today. He was responding to a question at a press briefing if the Soviet invasion caused anyone in the department to revise their understanding of Soviet goals.

The Afghanistan invasion breaks as it did an old pattern of behaviour by the Soviet Union which now comes to the "exercise of its own troops beyond its borders of Eastern Europe," he said. It was "a marked and radical departure from past policies."

The Soviet action, he said, "represents a threat to the stability of that area, to the security of other governments there and therefore it is a threat to us. It is so regarded by the President and so responded to by this administration."

On the boycott of the Olympic games in Moscow, he said, "The official commitments are as given before," and over 50 are privately and publicly committed to stay away from the games because of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. "The critical consideration at this point is to ensure that the United States and its friends do not go willingly and do not go indeed to Moscow to participate in these Olympic games while the Soviet Union continues the aggression," he said. "The question of what might and might not happen in the form of other games is one which is in fact secondary," and it is one continuing to be explored.

He disagreed with the notion that to boycott the Moscow games the athletes will sacrifice their youth to politics. It is imperative that every sector of this country be willing to make sacrifices "which are contained in a comprehensive response to the Afghanistan invasion," he said. He believed that when the day comes this summer U.S. allies and many other nations as well will also decide that "marching into that stadium is not worth the price in what is said to the Soviet Union about our reaction to the Afghanistan invasion."

#### DEFENSE OFFICIAL ON MOVES TO STRENGTHEN MIDEAST FORCES

OW030134 Beijing XINHUA in English 0113 GMT 3 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Washington, April 2 (XINHUA)--A senior U.S. official reaffirmed today that the U.S. has "vital interests" in the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean areas, and that if necessary, it would use military force to repel any attempt by outside forces to gain control of this region.

Testifying before the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, Under Secretary of Defense for Policy Komer defined the U.S. vital interests in the region as an assured flow of oil, the regional states' freedom from Soviet domination and the "security of Israel". "Our goal is to enhance our own capabilities as well as the ability of regional states to resist direct or indirect Soviet military pressure, and thus deter Soviet threats to the region," he declared. In support of this policy, he noted, the U.S. already has a "significant presence in the Indian Ocean area", and has expanded its Middle East force. In addition, a rapid deployment joint task force headquarters has become operational on March 1 to oversee the use of its currently available projection forces.

To dispel the often expressed doubt about the U.S. capabilities of a rapid response to emergencies, the under secretary said that the U.S. could assemble two carrier task forces in the Arabian Sea within a couple of weeks, send the first wing of aircraft to the region in a matter of days and that the U.S. army is now in a "high degree of readiness" which can be lifted by air in a short time--about a week for a light brigade; about two weeks for a light division, and Marine amphibious units could move into the region in two weeks or less. "These capabilities will grow steadily as our five year defense program is carried out," he asserted.

As the U.S. lacks the logistic facilities needed to support its military operations, it has entered into negotiations with Oman, Kenya and Somalia to expand its access to their facilities. "We do not seek permanent garrisons or sovereign base areas as existed in the past colonial era. Instead we are seeking cooperation with friendly states" to establish a "regional network of facilities" capable of supporting alternate levels of U.S. military presence while improving local states' abilities to defend themselves, he stated.

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"Once this infrastructure is complete, our ability to respond rapidly to contingencies will be dramatically improved," he added.

In conclusion, Komer stressed, military response alone will not suffice to resist the Soviet military pressure. "We will need a mix of instruments" military, political and economic. But without a firm strategy foundation in military potential, our political strategy would be barren," he observed.

#### STATE DEPARTMENT CONCERNED ABOUT CUBAN INVOLVEMENT IN CARIBBEAN

OW021623 Beijing XINHUA in English 1600 GMT 2 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, April 2 (XINHUA)--The U.S. State Department yesterday expressed concern over the increasing Cuban intervention in Central America and the Caribbean, according to a report from Washington. An official statement said that the U.S. is concerned about Cuba's attempt to make use of the explosive situation in the region to intensify the tension there and to make it more difficult to solve the problems there by moderate means.

Earlier, the State Department had asked the Congress to reprogramme its assistance plan for Central America and the Caribbean so as to increase U.S. aid to the region, particularly to El Salvador and Honduras. Reports yesterday said the House of Representatives had approved a 5.7 million-dollar military aid and a 50 million-dollar economic aid to W1 El Salvador.

#### BO YIBO RECEIVES MASSACHUSETTS TRADE DELEGATION

OW030820 Beijing XINHUA in English 0808 GMT 3 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, April 3 (XINUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Bo Yibo met here this morning with a Massachusetts trade delegation from the United States led by Thomas P. O'Neill III, lieutenant governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. They had a **friendly** talk on the development of bilateral economic relations and trade.

Present at the meeting were Wang Yaoting, chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, and Mr. Leonard Woodcock, U.S. ambassador to China. Yesterday, Mayor of Beijing Lin Hujia and Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Zhao Changchun held talks with the American guests.

#### USICA JOINTLY SPONSORED LIBRARY SYMPOSIUM OPENS IN BEIJING

OW011651 Beijing XINHUA in English 1633 GMT 1 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, April 1 (XINHUA)--A symposium on library services jointly sponsored by the Chinese Society of Library Science and the International Communication Agency of the U.S. was inaugurated at the Beijing University Library yesterday afternoon.

The ceremony was addressed by Liu Jiping, president of the Chinese Society of Library Science and curator of the National Beijing Library, and Mr. Leonard Woodcock, U.S. ambassador to China.

The symposium will later move to Shanghai. It is attended by representatives of libraries in various Chinese provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. Chinese and American librarians will exchange views and discuss the scientific management of libraries, building up of libraries and care of books, automation of cataloguing and retrieving systems and formation of a network of library services, construction of libraries and training of librarians.



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# BEIJING RADIO SAYS U.S. OIL CRISIS RESULT OF CAPITALIST SYSTEM

OW302120 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Mar 80 OW

["Forum on International Affairs" Program]

[Excerpts] The energy problem is a serious social problem for capitalist countries during the present era. It has developed into an oil crisis in the United States mainly because its domestic petroleum production has stagnated and its consumption has so heavily increased that it has daily sharpened the contradiction between supply and demand. Since it depends on importing expensive crude oil from foreign lands, the country spends several dozen billion U.S. dollars on oil annually. This has badly affected U.S. economic growth, worsened the dollar crisis and accelerated inflation.

The U.S. economy and the stability of the country's political situation largely depend on the security of the vulnerable foreign oil shipping routes. Closing these routes would cause economic confusion and social unrest in the United States. President Carter has emphatically pointed out time and again that the oil crisis is one of most serious threats to the United States.

In 1973, OPEC used petroleum as a weapon to retaliate against the big Western countries for their plundering, raising the world's crude oil price to 13 U.S. dollars a barrel from 2 to 3 dollars. In the years that followed, the prices of industrial products from capitalist countries were raised and the dollar drastically devalued, bringing tremendous economic losses to the oil-producing countries. So, OPEC again adjusted its petroleum prices. By the end of 1979, the average barrel of crude rose to over 26 U.S. dollars. OPEC's birth symbolizes that the days when the imperialists could willingly plunder the Third World's cheap crude oil have gone forever. In the past 10 years the annual U.S. expenditures on oil have increased 20 times. The figure for 1979 was 57.2 billion. The imperialist policy of plundering other countries' petroleum resources for years has now eaten its own bitter fruit. The tremendous expenditures on oil are now a drain on the declining U.S. economy.

The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and its attempt to gain control of Mideast oil shipping routes by expanding its influence to the eastern and western flanks and the Indian Ocean is a direct threat to U.S. security. This has forced the United States to change its Soviet policy and readjust its global strategy. President Carter has repeatedly expressed his determination to use all necessary means, including the use of military force, to safeguard the security of the Persian Gulf. From the glint and flash of cold steel brandished by both sides in the Soviet-U.S. contention for hegemony comes the smell of oil.

The U.S. oil crisis is a product of the capitalist system and a reflection of the declining, decadent U.S. social system. The United States is a big country with all kinds of natural resources, including rich energy resources and the largest coal deposits in the world. In addition, it has abundant water resources. The capitalist system which seeks the maximum profit as its lone goal has, however, destroyed the energy resources of the country and made their full rational utilization impossible. In the competition for energy, the petroleum industry, which takes less investment and earns more profit than other energy industrial undertakings, has pushed the coal industry out. In 1951 U.S. coal output reached its record of 530 million tons and declined to 380 million tons in 1961. Many coal industrial enterprises went bankrupt and closed their mining pits.

Another important cause that has led to the U.S. oil crisis is the very serious waste in domestic oil consumption. According to U.S. newspaper reports, 25 percent of the oil goes to industrial and agricultural production, including electric power generation, 55 percent is used for communications and transport purposes, and 17 percent is consumed by commerce and households. It is apparent that most oil is used in nonproductive daily life. The U.S. has more than 110 million automobiles which consume over 200 million tons of oil annually. People say: Fleets of automobiles that flow like streams, burn streams of gasoline. In winter, a household consumes an average of a thousand gallons of fuel to keep the house warm, yet people do not like to put on more clothing but would rather consume fuel. The capitalist way of life wastes the world's precious petroleum resources. President Carter once said that the amount of oil wasted in the United States annually is roughly about the amount of its imported crude oil for each year. So, it is obvious that the real cause of the oil crisis in the United States is the capitalist social system. This crisis will exist for a fairly long period to come and will have an impact on U.S. economics, politics and society.

## CHINESE FARM WORKERS LEAVE FOR U.S. TRAINING

OW011230 Beijing XINHUA in English 1220 GMT 1 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, April 1 (XINHUA)--Forty-nine young workers of Chinese state-run farms left China recently for the U.S. for training under an agreement signed by the Chinese Society of Agronomy and the International Farmers Association for education of the U.S.A.

The trainees will work, study and live for a year together with farmers on American farms. They will learn advanced agricultural techniques and farm machinery maintenance technique in wheat, soybean, maize, rice, cotton, beets, vegetables, fruit trees and animal husbandry, and their farm management. During their stay in the U.S., the American side will provide free lodging, boarding and medical insurance and bear their travelling expenses in the U.S. and the returning fares.

The Chinese farmers' ages average around 30. They were chosen from the state farms in 23 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. They are mainly agrotechnicians, veterinarians and drivers with certain professional knowledge and practical experience. They had studied English for seven months before leaving for the U.S.

At a farewell tea-party, Zhao Fan, vice-minister of State Farms and Land Reclamation, urged the trainees to learn the advanced experience and techniques of the U.S. labouring people to facilitate the modernization of China's land reclamation and to enhance the understanding and friendship between the Chinese and the American people.

Mr. Leonard Woodcock, ambassador of the U.S. to China, said at his reception in honour of the Chinese trainees that the training of so many young Chinese farmers in the U.S. would help to promote the friendly relations between the Chinese people and the American people. He expressed his hope that more Chinese would go to the U.S.

The trainees are the second group of Chinese farmers going to the U.S. The first group of 12 young farmers went to the U.S. in March last year, and they will soon finish training and return home. Another group of young Chinese farmers will leave in May for training on Canadian farms, according to the Chinese Society of Agronomy.



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DPRK DELEGATE ON FAILURE OF FIFTH MEETING

OW021619 Beijing XINHUA in English 1603 GMT 2 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Panmunjom, April 1 (XINHUA)--The fifth meeting of working-level delegates to arrange contact between the premiers of North and South of Korea failed to make any progress here today. This was disclosed by Hyon Chun-kuk, chief delegate of the North Koreans. He said lack of progress was due to the insincere attitude of the South which deliberately beclouded the climate of the contact meeting and doggedly refused discussion of the basic problem. The two sides agreed to hold the next contact meeting on April 18.

BEIJING IN KOREAN CITES NODONG SINMUN ON REUNIFICATION

SK030414 Beijing in Korean to Korea 1100 GMT 30 Mar 80 SK

[Text] NODONG SINMUN of Korea in its editorial article released on 29 March clarified again that even after the reunification of the fatherland is achieved, the present different political systems will be maintained intact and the people with different religions can live together in the same country. The editorial article stressed that the reunification of the fatherland can be achieved only by the united strength of the nation and that, therefore, the North and the South must unite hand in hand under the principles of great national unity. The editorial article also stressed that the North and the South must respect each other, must not force opinion of each side upon other side and must try to seek together a way out for the nation through mutual cooperation.

YI QIULI DISCUSSES CHINA'S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

OW030846 Beijing XINHUA in English 0831 GMT 3 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Tokyo, April 3 (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Yu Qiuli in a television talk to the Japanese people here today said increasing Sino-Japanese friendship and cooperation are in the interest of the two peoples and the promotion of peace in Asia and in a world in ever greater upheaval. Speaking over NHK, Yu Qiuli said that Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira's visit to China last December and Premier Hua Guofeng's coming visit to Japan in May "are essential in ushering in an era of Sino-Japanese friendship and cooperation in the eighties".

Turning to China's economic development, the vice-premier said: "We are fully committed to the great cause of modernizing our agriculture, industry, science and technology and national defence. We shall lay a solid foundation for modernization in this decade. We shall not flinch in this resolve." He emphasized that China is now engaged in readjustment, restructuring, consolidation and improvement of its economy "for the purpose of carrying forward better our economic construction".

He said that a ten-year programme (1981-1990) for economic development is now under study and will be drawn up. "Its main content, as we envisage it now, is to give priority to agriculture, energy, communication and transport and culture, education and science. We must strive for a steady economic growth rate in the coming decade and create better conditions for attaining modernization by the end of the century." The guideline for China's economic development, he went on, "is still to rely on its own resources while entering into extensive cooperation with other countries in the spheres of science and technology, economy and trade. Japan is China's friendly next-door neighbour. There is wide common ground for closer cooperation between our two countries and the prospects are bright indeed for our economic cooperation."

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Asked if China is ready to join the International Monetary Fund, Yu Qiuli said: "China is one of the IMF initiators, and it is now a question of restoring to China its membership. The time has come and we are ready to take this step." Guided by Asaichi Sakamoto, president of the NHK, Vice-Premier Yu inspected its radio and television broadcasting facilities and equipment here this morning.

#### OHIRA DISCUSSES JAPAN-PRC ECONOMIC COOPERATION

OW011654 Beijing XINHUA in English 1646 GMT 1 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Tokyo, April 1 (XINHUA)--Trade between Japan and China reached an estimated 6,500 million U.S. dollars last year as against 1,100 million in 1972, the year when diplomatic relations between the two countries were normalized, wrote Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira in an article printed in JAPANESE ECONOMY, a newly published Chinese language magazine.

The prime minister termed the relations between the two countries as having experienced a "steady growth" since 1972. Consultations on Japan's cooperation in the exploitation of Chinese resources are making headway in what is another sign of developing Japan-China economic relations, he noted. Recalling his talks with Premier Hua Guofeng during his China tour in 1979, he said, "I am sure that the visit was fruitful in developing the friendly ties and promoting the economic and trade relations between the two countries. I am willing to make my meagre contribution to the further growth of the relations between the two countries on this basis."

#### XINHUA REVIEWS JAPANESE REACTION TO SOVIET AGGRESSION

OW290518 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1515 GMT 26 Mar 80 OW

[Consolidated report: "The Soviet Army's Invasion of Afghanistan Has a Deep Influence on Japan"]

[Summary] Tokyo, 26 Mar--"The Soviet Union's armed invasion of Afghanistan, a serious international event, has had a deep influence on Japan. Over the past 3 months, Japanese people in all walks of life have reached a new understanding of the Soviet Union's expansionist policy. They understand that stopping the war of aggression is a common international duty that no longer excludes Japan." This new understanding is also reflected in Japanese Diet sessions. On the question of the application of the Japan-U.S. treaty, the Japanese foreign minister has noted that the treaty allows the United States to use its bases in Japan to deploy forces to the Middle East and Indian Ocean. Japanese Prime Minister Ohira has also said: "If there are no questions in accordance with the security treaty, the green light will be given so the United States can use the bases." In addition, to deal with aggression, Japan will blockade the Soya, Tsugaru and Tsushima straits in war time.

In view of the Soviet Union's increasingly serious threat, Japan must consider strengthening its defense. To prevent more Soviet espionage incidents, Japan must institute related laws. Only a year ago the Diet avoided discussion of these taboos. A Japanese friend has noted: "Owing to the impact of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the Diet has simply become a defense Diet. It reflects the politicians' worries."

Since the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan, Japan has also taken some actions, including postponing the Supreme Soviet delegation's visit to Japan. "In addition, Japan is considering the suspension of further economic cooperation in developing Siberia. Japan has also postponed or canceled economic aid to Vietnam and Afghanistan, strengthened economic aid to Pakistan and prepared to increase economic aid to Thailand. Objectively speaking, all these actions are aimed at weakening the Soviet Union's economic strength and increasing the related countries' strength against the Soviet Union."

## XINHUA CITES NHAN DAN ON SRV FUEL SHORTAGES

OW021541 Beijing XINHUA in English 1518 GMT 2 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, April 2 (XINHUA)--Acute fuel shortages in Vietnam have forced a number of its enterprises to come to a standstill or cut down working hours. Inter-city buses and trains on a number of lines have ceased to run. This is the situation as reported by the official newspaper NHAN DAN.

Because of the shortage of electricity, the central television station of the country has also had to shorten its broadcast time during week days. In Hanoi, every day there are several districts faring without power supplies. According to UPI, Vietnam's coal exports to Japan fell from 890,000 tons in 1977 to 300,000 tons in 1979.

Foreign press reports have attributed the current energy shortages to the war of aggression in Kampuchea which has cost Vietnam large quantities of fuels. Another reason has been the expulsion of the Vietnamese of Chinese origin in 1978 that accounted for 60 per cent of Vietnam's coal mine workforce.

## NEW THAI PRIME MINISTER DISCUSSES FOREIGN, DOMESTIC POLICIES

OW281906 Beijing XINHUA in English 1855 GMT 28 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Bangkok, March 28 (XINHUA)--Thailand's new prime minister, General Prem Tinsulanon, said today that his government would follow an independent foreign policy to defend national security and safeguard national interests.

In a policy statement to parliament this morning, he said that in order to promote peace Thailand is willing to develop peaceful co-existence with all countries on the basis of the principle of respecting independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. Thailand supports the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in strengthening their cooperation in economic, social and political developments as well as in solving regional problems and crises effecting the stability and security of the world, the prime minister said.

Thailand also supports all measures aimed at making Southeast Asia a region of peace, freedom and neutrality, and will try its best to improve relations with non-ASEAN states and enhance their mutual understanding and cooperation for their common interests, he added.

He stressed that Thailand should build a powerful force to defend the nation. The army, police, territorial self-defence forces and all forms of mass volunteer forces should get prepared at all time to defend the kingdom. All military forces, civil servants and the people should unite closely to safeguard national security, the Thai prime minister said.

Dwelling on political and economic policies, the prime minister stated that the government will solemnly respect and defend the nation, religion, the royal court and the democratic system with the king as its leader. The government advocates the introduction of foreign investments to conduct joint venture in Thailand and will provide them with fair and reasonable guarantee. Thailand would develop tourism in a planned way so as to make it the second largest foreign currency earner after rice, he declared.

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The prime minister said Thailand is confronted with heavily-burdened refugee problems. The government would take action to resolve the problem "in accordance with humanitarian principles and in conjunction with the principle of national sovereignty, stability, safety and interests," he said. As for the great number of the Indochinese refugees in Thailand, he added, the government would urge international organizations and the international community through political and diplomatic channels to jointly settle this problem.

After the prime minister's statement, he and other members of his cabinet answered inquiries by members of parliament. According to the rule, the administrative programme comes into effect automatically without a vote.

THAI PRIME MINISTER: POLICY TOWARDS PRC UNCHANGED

OW021533 Beijing XINHUA in English 1516 GMT 2 Apr 80

[Text] Bangkok, April 2 (XINHUA)--Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon said today that "the Thai Government is changed. However, its policy towards China will not be changed. Relations between the two countries will be further developed." The Thai prime minister told this to Chinese Ambassador to Thailand Zhang Weilie this afternoon when the latter called on Prem to congratulate him upon taking office as the new prime minister of Thailand.

Referring to recent visits by various Chinese leaders' to many countries, the prime minister told the Chinese ambassador that "we will support the Chinese leaders in pursuing the policies of strengthening links with the rest of the world and of jointly safeguarding world peace." He also said that he will pay a visit to China in due time. Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila was present on the occasion.

TAN ZHENLIN MEETS CHIEF JUSTICE FROM PHILIPPINES

OW011616 Beijing XINHUA in English 1526 GMT 1 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, April 1 (XINHUA)--Chief Justice Enrique M. Fernando of the Supreme Court of the Philippines and his family had a cordial conversation with Tan Zhenlin, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, here this afternoon. Philippine Ambassador to China Narciso G. Reyes was present. Chief Justice Fernando arrived here on March 29 at the invitation of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs to pay a friendly visit and study China's judicial system.

CHINA, PHILIPPINES SIGN COOPERATION AGREEMENTS

OW310836 Beijing XINHUA in English 0821 GMT 31 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Manila, March 31 (XINHUA)--Three agreements on cooperation between the China National Machinery and Equipment Import and Export Corporation (CMEC) and the National Electrification Administration of the Philippines (NEA) were signed here on March 28 and 31.

Among them are a seller's credit of thirty million U.S. dollars or more in the form of complete units of mini-hydro electric equipment, an agreement on the transfer of technology and an agreement on joint production of mini-hydro electric power equipment.

The agreements were signed by Lei Weizong, deputy managing director of the CMEC, and NEA administrator Pedro G. Dumol.



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During her visit to China in July last year, Mrs. Imelda R. Marcos discussed with Chinese Vice-Premier Li Xiannian on cooperation in mini-hydro electric power projects. The Chinese side agreed to offer assistance in developing mini-hydro power projects for rural development in the Philippines.

The Chinese delegation led by Lei Weizong will leave Manila for home tomorrow.

#### SINGAPORE HEALTH MINISTER GIVES BANQUET IN BEIJING

OW291641 Beijing XINHUA in English 1612 GMT 29 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 29 (XINHUA)--The visiting Singapore Minister of Health Dr. Toh Chin Chye held a farewell banquet here this evening, at which he expressed his satisfaction with the friendship and cooperation between medical workers in China and Singapore exhibited during his current visit. He invited his Chinese counterpart Qian Xinzhong to visit Singapore this year. Among the guests at the banquet were Minister Qian Xinzhong and other medical personnel from Beijing. Dr. Toh Chin Chye and the Singapore health delegation he is leading will shortly leave Beijing for a visit to Xian and Shanghai.

#### AUSTRALIA CANCELS PROPOSED VISIT BY SOVIET JURISTS

OW260856 Beijing XINHUA in English 0734 GMT 26 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Canberra, March 26 (XINHUA)--Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser told Parliament yesterday that the Federal Government would ban a proposed visit to Australia by three judges of the Soviet Supreme Court, according to the press here today. Answering a question from opposition leader William Hayden, Fraser said that the government's policy was "firm". If any Soviet judge had been asked and had accepted the invitation, "he obviously would not get a visa."

The Russian judges are among judges of more than 100 countries invited to an international legal conference to be held in Sydney next May, and to the opening of Australia's new high court building in Canberra. The invitations were sent to supreme courts of overseas countries early last year. About 10 days ago, the Soviet Union said that it planned to send three members of the Soviet Supreme Court.

Meanwhile, the Canberra TIMES reported today 17 Federal parliamentarians stood silent for two minutes outside the Soviet Embassy here yesterday "for those suffering in Afghanistan". The protest against the Russian invasion of Afghanistan also attracted other people. Several groups of people stayed outside the embassy for about 20 minutes. Michael Hodgman, M.P., the organiser of the protest, said it was now clear that Soviet troops were committing countless brutal atrocities against the innocent people of Afghanistan.

#### BRIEFS

HONG KONG-CHINA SHIPPING--Beijing, 21 March--An agreement setting up a new joint company, the International United Shipping and Investment Company Limited, was signed here today between China Corporation of Shipbuilding Industry (C.C.S.I.) and China National Ship Chartering Corporation and the Hong Kong Worldwide Shipping group, and the World Finance International Limited. The agreement was signed by Chai Shufan, director of C.C.S.I., and Mr. Yue-Kong Pao, chairman of the Hong Kong Worldwide Shipping group, respectively. Mr. Pao held discussions with Chai Shufan during his stay in Beijing on the purchase of Chinese-made ships by the Hong Kong Worldwide Shipping group. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1528 GMT 21 Mar 80 OW]

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NEPAL, EGYPT CALL FOR SOVIET AFGHAN PULLOUT

OW021613 Beijing XINHUA in English 1555 GMT 2 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Katmandu, April 2, (XINHUA)--Nepalese Foreign Minister K.B. Shahi and Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr. Butrus Ghali have agreed on "the necessity for foreign troops to withdraw from Afghanistan and allow the people of Afghanistan to preserve their sovereignty and territorial integrity". This was declared in a press release issued today upon the conclusion of the Egyptian minister's visit to Nepal.

The two ministers also stressed "the necessity to allow the Palestinian people to freely exercise their right of self-determination" and reaffirmed that "no lasting and comprehensive peace settlement is possible without the participation of the Palestinian people".

They also reiterated their countries' adherence to the principles of non-alignment which they are determined to reinforce and prevent from being deviated.

At a press conference here yesterday, the Egyptian minister said, "We are opposed to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. We want to help Afghanistan maintain its political independence and territorial integrity." The best way to help defuse the situation in that country, he said, was "to take collective diplomatic actions rather than individual actions". "This would have more value" and that is why "Egypt is in consultation with different countries regarding a general agreement to find solution to this problem," he added.

NEPAL TO HOLD NATIONAL REFERENDUM

OW030826 Beijing XINHUA in English 0819 GMT 3 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Katmandu, April 3 (XINHUA)--A national referendum is to be held in the country on May 2, the National Election Commission of Nepal announced today.

This is the first time in 20 years that a national referendum is held in the kingdom for the people to choose between the panchayat system with appropriate reforms and a multi-party system of government.

Preparations for the referendum have been under way throughout the country since King Birendra proclaimed the referendum on May 24 last year. Compiling of voters' list was completed last December. According to the Nepalese Constitution, people reaching the age of 21 are eligible to vote.

A total of about 7.2 million people are expected to cast votes at more than 9,900 polling stations all over the country.



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UK ISSUES WHITE PAPER ON DEFENSE

OW030120 Beijing XINHUA in English 0105 GMT 3 Apr 80 OW

[Text] London, April 2 (XINHUA)--Britain will increase 3.5 per cent in defence expenditure in budget 1980-81, followed by an annual increase of 3 per cent in the next three years. In its first White Paper on defence since the takeover of power last May, the Conservative government will spend about 8,001 million sterling in defence budget 1980-81.

The White Paper, submitted to the Parliament today, said, "Britain's defence policy is formed in the face of the ever-growing threat to the West's political and economic interests from the military power of the Warsaw Pact and the Soviet Union in particular." "The government's aim is to restore our defences to the level needed to provide the best guarantee of security," it added.

The paper said over the last ten years the Soviet Union spent about 11-12 per cent of its gross national product for military expenditure. Between 1970 and 1978, the Soviet Union increased its military expenditure 4 per cent a year in real terms. The White Paper stressed, "Events in Afghanistan warn us that these threats are not imaginary. The decade ahead will be a testing one for the Western democracies in many ways and we must lay stable foundations for the defence of the nation through those years." The White Paper pointed out, "There is no alternative but to enhance NATO's defensive forces to ensure that deterrence is maintained." "As long as the Soviet Union and its allies sustain and strengthen their large military forces with a pronounced offensive capability, we in the West must continue to ensure that our defences are such that the Warsaw Pact could never count on profiting from the use of military power," it said.

The White Paper pointed out that the fate of Afghanistan, "has reminded us forcibly that our opponents have both the power to make new territorial and strategic gains and the nerve to use that power." The White Paper said, "The Soviet Union, will, we believe, continue to watch for opportunities to build up its influence in further countries and will be ready again to use force. The objective of this drive for influence is to limit and reduce first the influence and then the security of the West."

The White Paper said, "We have no reason to believe that the present Soviet leaders are deliberately planning to attack NATO. Any such adventurism would be foolhardy in the face of NATO's defenses. But should war ever break out, they intend to win and meanwhile they can use Soviet military power to impress, influence or threaten less powerful nations to adopt policies which suit the Soviet Union." "Should NATO lower its guard or falter in its determination to defend itself, the opportunities might prove too tempting," the White Paper warned.

RENMIN RIBAO ON VANDALISM OF 'PHOENIX' BOOKSTORE IN PARIS

HK021051 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Mar 80 p 4 HK

[XINHUA report: "French Public Opinion Condemns Gangster Violence at 'Phoenix' Bookstore in Paris"]

[Text] Paris, XINHUA--March 29. Recently, some French newspapers and public figures have published in succession a series of articles and letters of appeal condemning the vandalism of the 'Phoenix' Bookstore in Paris by a handful of ruffians and expressing sympathy and solicitude to the store's injured employees.

The "Phoenix" Bookstore sells Chinese books and periodicals and is run by the president of the Franco-Chinese Friendship Association. On the afternoon of 7 March, 5 to 6 ruffians wearing masks and helmets and carrying crowbars and sledgehammers broke into the bookstore and smashed most of the things inside. They also used gasoline and firebombs to burn down the building, injuring the manager and 12 employees, 2 of them severely.

An article in LE POPULAIRE of France pointed out that the ruffians' "vandalism of the 'Phoenix' Bookstore was primarily for the sake of attacking China. Their action was mainly motivated by hostility toward socialist China. Who does not know the important role played by the 'Phoenix' Bookstore in the circulation of Chinese publications?"

The article said that whatever the definite intention of this organization of ruffians was, this despicable attack would never achieve its objective. The article pointed out that the bookstore has already received hundreds of letters and telegrams of sympathy and solicitude and the friendship between the Chinese and French peoples could never be damaged by sinister actions of this nature.

Twenty-seven well-known personages in cultural and economic circles in France have published a letter of appeal in LE MONDE expressing their indignation over the despicable incident of the vandalism of the "Phoenix" Bookstore and announcing the formation of a committee to express their support. They expressed sympathy to the injured bookstore employees and called upon various circles in society to support the rebuilding of the bookstore.

#### BELGIAN DEFENSE MINISTER ON NUCLEAR WEAPONS DEPLOYMENT

OW271614 Beijing XINUUA in English 1603 GMT 27 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Brussels, March 26 (XINHUA)--Belgian Defence Minister Jose Desmarets has attached great importance to the deployment of medium-range nuclear weapons in West Europe.

Desmarets who has just concluded a U.S. visit said: "From photos taken by satellite I saw the Soviet deployment of SS-20 missiles, top-rate Backfires and helicopters fitted with warheads. It seems that of these several thousand missiles, 25 per cent are targeted against China while 75 per cent are against Europe. Those persons who disagree with the deployment of nuclear weapons in West Europe for whatever reasons are muddle headed or reconciled to staying on muddle headed."

Desmarets said the Americans are pursuing a determined policy in the Gulf area and have made clear to the Soviets that they must not take a step forward in Afghanistan, Pakistan or other places.

#### N. EUROPEAN FOREIGN MINISTERS URGE SOVIET WITHDRAWAL

OW281926 Beijing XINHUA in English 1916 GMT 28 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Helsinki, March 28 (XINHUA)--The solution of the Afghan issue, including the speedy withdrawal of foreign troops from that country, is of vital importance to the international situation as a whole, says a communique issued by foreign ministers of the five north European countries here today. The foreign ministers of Denmark, Iceland, Norway, Sweden and Finland held a two-day meeting ending today to discuss problems concerning current international situation and European security and cooperation.

The communique says, the five countries hope that the current Middle East peace efforts would lead to a lasting peace and note the necessity of self-determination for the Palestinians and their right to participate in negotiations concerning their own future. "That right to self-determination must necessarily be realized with full respect for Israel's right to live in peace within secure and recognized borders", the communique adds.

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The ministers also express deep concern about the continued holding of U.S. hostages in Tehran, and reiterate support for the efforts of the U.N. secretary general for the solution of this issue.

The ministers hold that the deteriorated international situation has made the efforts for disarmament even more difficult. They urge an end to the arms drive in the nuclear and conventional weapons, and attach importance to the talks already begun for the reduction of nuclear weapons in Europe.

On the Madrid "follow up" to the Conference on European Security and Cooperation, the FINNISH NEWS AGENCY reported that Denmark Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen had proposed at the meeting the postponement of the Madrid meeting. But no consensus of opinions was achieved by the foreign ministers, it said.

JIA SHIZHEN LEADS SUZHOU FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION TO ITALY

#### Suzhou, Venice 'Sister Cities' Agreement

OW250727 Beijing XINHUA in English 0710 GMT 25 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Venice, March 24 (XINHUA)--Venice and Suzhou--"the Venice of the East" in central China--became sister cities today.

An agreement establishing bonds of friendship between the two cities was signed at a ceremony here this evening by Mayor of Venice Mario Rigo and Chairman of the Suzhou City Revolutionary Committee Jia Shizhen. The agreement was based on an exchange of letters between the Italian and Chinese governments last year. Jia Shizhen, head of a friendship delegation from Suzhou, arrived here on March 21 for the signing ceremony and a friendly visit at the invitation of Mayor Mario Rigo.

Venice, a city of canals and boats on the Adriatic Coast, was the hometown of Marco Polo, whose travels in the 13th century to many parts of China including Suzhou in Jiangsu Province have become part of the memorable history of friendship between the two countries. When Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng visited Venice last November, the whole city turned out to greet him. The Venetians described his visit as a "return call" in homage to Marco Polo.

Under the agreement, the two cities will increase their friendly exchanges and cooperate in culture, art, education, science and technology, economy, sports, tourism, municipal administration and city management as a contribution to friendship between the two countries.

#### Departure for Home

OW011632 Beijing XINHUA in English 1557 GMT 1 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Rome, April 1 (XINHUA)--A friendship delegation from Suzhou, China left here for home today after a 12-day visit to Italy.

The delegation led by the Chairman of the Suzhou City Revolutionary Committee Jia Shizhen arrived in Venice on March 21. An agreement on the establishment of sister cities of Venice and Suzhou was signed on March 24. The Chinese delegation also visited Venetian ports, factories and places of historic interest and scenic beauty.

During their stay in Italy, the Chinese guests visited Milan, Florence and Rome and met with the mayors of these cities and other officials.

YUGOSLAVIA, EEC SIGN ECONOMIC AGREEMENTS

OW030326 Beijing XINHUA in English 0202 GMT 3 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Belgrade, April 2 (XINHUA)--Yugoslavia and the European Economic Community today signed a long-term agreement on economic cooperation and another agreement on cooperation in coal and steel production. The long-term agreements were signed by Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec and President of the EEC Commission and Italian Foreign Minister Attilio Ruffini and co-signed by Vice-President of the EEC Commission Wilhelm Haferkamp and representatives of all the member nations.

In a brief comment on the agreements Vrhovec stressed that they will meet the requirements of the building of a new international economic order. Ruffini predicted that the agreements would act as an impetus to the Yugoslav-EEC cooperation in the spirit of full respect for each other's sovereignty and be of mutual benefit. Haferkamp declared that the conclusion of the agreements marked the beginning of Yugoslav-EEC cooperation. President Veselin Djuranovic of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council today received Ruffini and Haferkamp and both parties expressed satisfaction with the agreements.

Explaining the importance of the agreements for this country a commentary in the Yugoslav paper BORBA noted that the agreements will remove EEC tariff barriers to Yugoslav exports and thereby reduce Yugoslavia's present adverse trade deficit.

GDR, PRC SIGN TRADE AGREEMENT

OW030327 Beijing XINHUA in English 0206 GMT 3 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Berlin, April 2 (XINHUA)--A goods exchange and payments agreement for 1980 between the People's Republic of China and the German Democratic Republic was signed here today. Zheng Yishan, head of the Chinese Government delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, and Eugen Kattner, head of the G.D.R. delegation and vice minister of foreign trade, signed the agreement on behalf of their governments. G.D.R. Minister of Foreign Trade Horst Soelle and Chinese Ambassador Cheng Dong were present at the signing ceremony. Earlier, Soelle received and had a friendly talk with Zheng Yishan.

XINHUA REPORTS REELECTION OF POLISH LEADERS

OW030136 Beijing XINHUA in English 0112 GMT 3 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Warsaw, April 2 (XINHUA)--Henryk Jablonski was reelected president of the Council of State and Stanislaw Gucwa, marshal of the National Assembly, at the first session of the National Assembly's 8th plenary meeting held here today. Edward Babiuch was appointed to be chairman of the Council of Ministers for another term.

BEIJING RECEPTION MARKS HUNGARIAN LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

OW011623 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 1 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, April 1 (XINHUA)--The Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries gave a reception here this afternoon on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the liberation of Hungary. Among the guests were Hungarian Ambassador to China Robert Ribanszki and Mrs Ribanszki and other members of the Hungarian Embassy. President Wang Bingnan and Vice-President Xie Bangding of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries were present. After the reception, a Chinese feature film was shown.



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NEW PRC AMBASSADOR DEPARTS FOR TEHRAN

OW030124 Beijing XINHUA in English 0121 GMT 3 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, April 3 (XINHUA)--Zhuang Yan [8369 3543], ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Islamic Republic of Iran, left Beijing by air today for his post.

ISRAEL: 'PEACE NOW' PROTESTS SETTLEMENTS ON ARAB LANDS

OW300901 Beijing XINHUA in English 0820 GMT 30 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 30 (XINHUA)--Thousands of Israeli's held a demonstration yesterday to protest a government decision to settle Jewish people in the occupied Arab city of Halil, according to reports from Tel Aviv. The demonstration was organized by "Peace Now", an anti-Jewish settlement movement, in response to the government decision to build two schools in Halil.

The "Peace Now" demonstrators, gathered at junctions along two highways from Tel Aviv to Haifa and Jerusalem, issued a statement calling for the resignation of Prime Minister Begin.

SYRIA HOLDS MILITARY EXERCISES 29-30 MAR

OW011726 Beijing XINHUA in English 1620 GMT 1 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Damascus, March 31 (XINHUA)--Military exercises were held in the suburbs of Damascus on March 29 and 30, according to press reports here today. President Hafiz al-Asad and senior officers of the Syrian Armed Forces watched the exercises.

During the exercises on March 29, President al-Asad praised the Syrian forces for their heroic deeds in the October War in 1973 and the war on the Golan Heights and called on the forces to increase combat effectiveness to liberate the occupied territories and defeat the Zionists." The president also strongly condemned the United States and Israel for "inciting disturbances in Syria in order to weaken its steadfastness."

Earlier in the month, there were disturbances in northern Syria. Observers here said that the exercises could be regarded as a warning to the Muslim Brotherhood in the country.

VICE PREMIER CHEN MUHUA CONTINUES VISIT TO AFRICA

Departs Morocco

OW030818 Beijing XINHUA in English 0805 GMT 3 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Casablanca, April 2 (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Chen Muhua and her party concluded an eight-day official friendly visit to Morocco and left here this afternoon for Senegal.

Seeing the Chinese guests off at the airport were Prime Minister and Minister of Justice Maata Bouabid, Minister in Charge of Relations With Parliament Mohamed Haddou Echiguer, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Abderrahmane Baddou and other officials. Chinese Ambassador to Morocco Mi Yong was also present.

During her stay in Morocco, Chen Muhua exchanged views with Maata Bouabid on the international situation and cooperation between the two countries. Maata Bouabid accepted with pleasure the invitation to a visit to China which was extended by Chen Muhua on behalf of the Chinese Government.

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Chen Muhua also paid a call on President of the Chamber of Representatives Dey Ould Sisi-Baba and had talks with Moroccan ministers. Accompanied by Minister Mohamed Haddou Echiguer, she and her party visited a number of industrial, economic and social establishments and places of historical interest in Fez, Marrakech and Casablanca and were warmly received by local officials and inhabitants.

Last evening, Chen Muhua gave a return banquet at the Chinese Embassy.

#### Arrives in Senegal

OW030758 Beijing XINHUA in English 0746 GMT 3 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Dakar, April 2 (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Chen Muhua arrived here this evening for an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Senegalese Government. This is the first visit to this country by a Chinese leader since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Chen Muhua and her party were welcomed at the airport by President of the Senegalese Economic and Social Committee Magatte Lo and Minister to the Prime Minister's Office Caroline Diop. Chinese Ambassador Zong Kewen and representatives of the Chinese experts working in Senegal were present.

In a press statement at the airport, Chen Muhua said, "Since the establishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries, satisfactory development has been achieved in friendly cooperation through joint efforts." She went on to say: "We wish that the visit will further enhance the understanding and friendship between our two peoples and promote the development of friendly cooperation between the two countries."

#### NI ZHIFU RECEIVES SENEGAL TRADE UNION DELEGATION

OW021625 Beijing XINHUA in English 1605 GMT 2 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, April 2 (XINHUA)--Ni Zhifu, president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, met with a delegation from the Senegalese National Workers' Confederation in the Great Hall of the People this afternoon. The delegation, the first official group sent by the confederation, is led by Balago Fall, secretary general in charge of mixed enterprises.

Contacts between Chinese and Senegalese trade unions date back to the fifties and sixties when individual trade union functionaries from Senegal visited China and became acquainted with Chinese workers and trade unionists.

Han Ronghua, vice-president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, was present.

The Senegalese trade unionists arrived here on March 31. They are guests of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.



## XINHUA CORRESPONDENT REVIEWS NIGERIAN ECONOMIC PROGRESS

OW011858 Beijing XINHUA in English 1845 GMT 1 Apr 80 OW

[By XINHUA correspondent: "Roundup: Improvement of Economy in Nigeria"]

[Text] Lagos, April 1 (XINHUA)--Nigeria's financial situation and balance of international payments have taken a turn for the better since the civil government came into power half a year ago. The government now has a foreign exchange reserve of over 3,000 million nairas, the largest in the last three years.

When the civil government replaced the military government on October 1 last year, it faced an unfavorable economic situation--inflation, price fluctuations, a wage freeze and a financial deficit of 1,400 million nairas.

In face of all these complicated problems, the newly-elected President Al Haji Shehu Shagari called on the masses to utilize local resources to build "a viable and independent economy." The government took drastic measures to forbid the import of certain commodities and keep the outflow of foreign exchange under control. It also reexamined the economic contracts signed by the former government.

Statistics show that the government has managed to reverse "the unhealthy financial trend" that had existed since July 1976. The inflation rate has dropped to 12 percent, the lowest since 1975. The output of petroleum, the pillar of Nigeria's economy, reached 840 million barrels last year, the highest output since 1974. Nigeria has also made large profits from the greatly increased oil prices.

While submitting his budget for the fiscal year 1980 to the Parliament, President Shagari said that Nigeria should put greater stress on the development of agriculture. He also called for a "green revolution" in the country. A recent national conference on agriculture decided to take positive measures to make the country self-sufficient in grain within the next five years, and resume the export of traditional economic crops within the next seven years. In industry, the government has decided that emphasis should be shifted to the establishment of small and medium-sized industries, without prejudice to the prosecution of iron and steel and petro-chemical projects.

With the improvement of the national economy, President Shagari declared the termination of the wage freeze started in 1976, the increase of workers' wages and resumption of welfare treatments for workers. He also said that the government has decided to allocate 5,000 million nairas to build 38,000 flats in 19 states of the country as a measure to improve people's living conditions.

In addition, the government has lifted the ban on the rusticated student leaders of universities and granted permission for the formation of a new student central body, thus relaxing the tension between the government and students.

During a previous meeting President Shagari appealed to political party leaders "to cooperate with one another for the welfare, progress and prosperity of the nation." During his recent visit to a state of the country, the president called on all Nigerians to make common efforts for the realization of peace, unity and stability in the country.

## VENEZUELAN PAPER WRITES ON SOVIET USE OF CUBA

OW291229 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 29 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Caracas, March 28 (XINHUA)--Cuba is being used by the Soviet Union as its military base, the Venezuelan newspaper EL DIARIO DE CARACAS says in a signed article today.

"When he is riding high on the world arena as a leader of the nonaligned countries, Fidel Castro has, in effect, turned Cuba into a colony dependent on the Soviet Union and into Moscow's errand-boy. While the ruthless Russians are using Cuba as a military base, the article says." [as received] The Soviet-Cuba axis, it continues, is bent on making trouble in and subvert the countries in the oil-rich area around Mexico. Once the United States shifts its reliance on the Persian Gulf to the Mexican Gulf for oil, the Russians will make use of these countries as bases for subversive activities.

While Cuba is trying hard to cultivate ties with the English-speaking Caribbean countries, it says, "the Soviet Union is using Cuba as its military base, sending combat forces, fighter planes and reconnaissance planes there. The Russians have been casting a covetous eye on the South Atlantic since 1970 and Russian planes taking off from Cuba and Guinea have conducted air reconnaissance over this area". Soviet submarines based in Cuba have carried out intelligence activities. Soviet monitoring installations in Cuba are able to intercept U.S. overseas telephone calls.

## MANLEY ANNOUNCES JAMAICA'S NEW ECONOMIC PROGRAM

OW011701 Beijing XINHUA in English 1636 GMT 1 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, April 1 (XINHUA)--Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley announced on March 30 a new economic programme based on strict economic discipline and tight fiscal controls, according to a report from Kingston.

The programme, outlined by the prime minister in a radio broadcast, included rescheduling the country's foreign debt, conserving energy, supervising prices, increasing food production and ensuring that foreign exchange earnings are retained.

Manley declared that his finance minister would go to Washington and New York to negotiate with the island's bankers on the programme. At the same time, Jamaica would begin negotiations with the world financial bodies and OPEC (the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) countries as well as countries belonging to the friendly donor group.

Manley's statement came after Jamaica suspended last week its negotiations with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) on a 240-million dollar loan. A REUTER report said that earlier, Manley had flown to Cuba to confer with Cuban leader Castro on "Jamaica's critical economic situation."

During his speech, he also announced that an election would be held earlier than scheduled. In early February, the prime minister moved the election due next year to October. The opposition leader asked the election to be held in June.

In making the announcement, Manley denied that his government had been taken over by Communists, a charge made by the opposition.

## PANAMANIAN PRESIDENT ROYO ADDRESSES NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

OW021603 Beijing XINHUA in English 1550 GMT 2 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Panama City, April 1 (XINHUA)--Panamanian President Aristides Royo today told the National Assembly of Community Representatives that Panama "will try its best, in spite of difficulties and obstacles, to carry out the 1977-signed canal treaty practically and effectively."

Reporting on the government's work and the country's internal and external policies to the assembly, the president said that the restoration of the Canal Zone and the strict implementation of the new Torrijos-Carter Panama Canal Treaty "still remain one of the knottiest problems facing our republic". Panama would by no means tolerate any action not in keeping with the words and spirit of the treaty, he added. In international affairs, President Royo declared that Panama will continue to pursue "a policy of safeguarding (Panama's) independence and sovereignty, respect for self-determination of the peoples of various countries, non-alignment, living in harmony with all countries in the world and peaceful settlement of international disputes."

On the domestic situation, the president noted that the Panamanian Government has made great efforts in the restoration of the country's territory and natural resources, improvement of the nation's production capacity, more rational income allocation and the development of culture, education and health. Like countries in Latin America and the rest of the world, he said, Panama "is experiencing economic difficulties", which are caused by the world economic depression.

## YAO YILIN RECEIVES FORMER CANADIAN FINANCE MINISTER

OW021216 Beijing XINHUA in English 1210 GMT 2 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, April 2 (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Yao Yilin met here this morning with former Canadian Minister of Finance and Member of Parliament John Crosbie, Mrs. Crosbie and two other Canadian guests.

During the meeting, Yao Yilin told the guests about the rehabilitation and development of China's national economy since the overthrow of the gang of four, and about the policies on introducing foreign capital and joint ventures and on energy.

Mr. Crosbie said that he visited six cities in China and had a good chance to see China's social life, industry, agriculture, schools and hospitals. He expressed his appreciation of China's achievements and his hope to strengthen further the economic and trade relations between Canada and China.

Present at the meeting were Mr. A.R. Menzies, Canadian ambassador to China, and Xie Li, secretary general of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Crosbie and his party had visited Guangzhou, Chengdu, Chongqing, Xi'an, Wuhan, Shanghai and Hangzhou before they came to Beijing on March 30. On March 31, they were guests of honour at a banquet given by Xie Li.

I. 3 Apr 80

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA  
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

L 1

RENMIN RIBAO ARTICLES DEFEND LIU SHAOQI

Guest Commentator Article

OW030748 Beijing XINHUA in English 0738 GMT 3 Apr 80 OW

["PEOPLE'S DAILY Article on Lessons To Be Drawn From Liu Shaoqi's Case"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, April 3 (XINHUA)--At no time should the distinction between Marxism and revisionism be blurred, says a guest commentator's article in today's PEOPLE'S DAILY. It is discussing the lessons to be drawn from what happened to Liu Shaoqi during the Cultural Revolution, pointing out that in that period some of the fundamental Marxist theses advanced by Liu Shaoqi were criticized for being "revisionist".

The article recalls some of the statements made by Liu Shaoqi following the basic completion of the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production that the landlord class had been eliminated, that the bourgeoisie had in the main been eliminated and that thereafter "the major task of the party is to expand the productive forces as quickly as possible". These are Marxist theses, which were and still are correct, the article stresses. But they were condemned as the "theoretical basis" for the alleged "revisionist line" of Liu Shaoqi by Lin Biao and the gang of four, who peddled an anti-Marxist theory about "all-round dictatorship" centred on class struggle at all times.

Lin Biao and the gang of four also attacked Liu Shaoqi for advocating "running the economy by economic methods". It seemed to them that objective economic laws could be ignored in carrying out economic construction. The article points out that in stressing economic methods, the Communist Party, Liu Shaoqi included, never negated the importance of political and ideological work. The point is that in economic construction such work would be sheer empty talk if it does not serve economic construction but is used to negate economic laws.

Liu Shaoqi's theses on party building, particularly his famous works "How To Be a Good Communist", "On the Party" and "On Inner-Party Struggle", educated a whole generation of communists, the article says. These enriched the party-building theory of Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and Mao Zedong. But they, too, were attacked by Lin Biao and the gang of four who attempted to turn the Chinese Communist Party into a semi-fascist, semi-anarchist party. The so-called criticism of Liu Shaoqi in the past blurred the distinction between Marxism and revisionism, the article continues. But this does not mean that Liu Shaoqi had never made mistakes in his work.

"There is not a single man who does not make mistakes," the article says, adding that Liu Shaoqi himself once wrote a theoretical article explaining why people make mistakes. What is important is a scientific approach towards mistakes which should neither be exaggerated or covered up. It is still more impermissible to call white black and confuse right and wrong. While drawing appropriate lessons from Liu Shaoqi's case, the article says, "It is essential not to create an impression that only one person was incorrect while everyone else was correct. Otherwise it would not be a historical materialist approach."



## Anyuan Strike Activities

HK020900 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Mar 80 p 5 HK

[Article by Shen Qinglin: "Comrade Liu Shaoqi and the Anyuan Strike"]

[Text] Comrade Liu Shaoqi joined the Socialist Youth League in 1920. In the following year, he went to Soviet Russia to study at the Eastern University and joined the CCP there. After returning to China in 1922, he was assigned by the party organization to lead the workers' movements of the Guangzhou-Hankou Railroad and the Anyuan Railroad and mine in Hunan. As a result of correct leadership, appropriate tactics and the concerted efforts of the workers, the Anyuan strike which began in September 1922 emerged victorious and wrote a brilliant page in the history of the Chinese workers' movement.

When Lin Biao and the "gang of four" ran amuck, Comrade Liu Shaoqi's image in the Anyuan workers' movement was badly distorted. He was slanderously called a scab when he was actually one of the workers' leaders. He was labeled as "a capitalist hatchetman" and a person who "suppressed the Anyuan strike" when he was actually a fighter who led more than 10,000 workers in waging a heroic struggle against the railroad and mine authorities. We should restore this distorted history to its true colors, reinstate the good name of Comrade Liu Shaoqi during this period and rehabilitate those novels, films, paintings and exhibitions on this topic which have been subjected to criticism.

Comrade Liu Shaoqi arrived in Anyuan on the eve of the strike in September 1922. At that time, a strike was already brewing. Before this, Comrades Mao Zedong, Li Lisan and others had already made an investigation trip to Anyuan in the winter of 1921 at the request of the local workers. In January 1922, Li Lisan was assigned to work in Anyuan. He started to mobilize the workers by running workers' evening schools. When the Railroad and Mining Workers' Club was organized in May, he became its director. The badly oppressed and exploited workers of Anyuan quickly raised their consciousness once they had the leadership of their own political party. Each day, workers joined the club "by the dozens." Awed by the development of the workers' club, the railroad and mine authorities resorted to both tough and conciliatory tactics to undermine the club. Finally, they even colluded with the reactionary government in an attempt to close the club. On 9 September, the official notice issued by the Pingxiang County Government for the closure of the club arrived. For fear that the Guangzhou-Hankou Railroad workers' strike which broke out the day before would produce chain reactions among the Anyuan workers, the railroad and mine authorities asked the club not to make public the notice because this would make the workers uneasy. Using attack as a means of defense, the workers' club replied that it would withhold the notice if the railroad and mine authorities agreed to: 1) protect the club; 2) give the club a monthly subsidy of 200 yuan to cover its running expenses; and 3) pay off the arrears of workers' wages within 7 days. The railroad and mine authorities must give their answer before noon on 12 September. Because the first answer failed to satisfy the workers, the club set another deadline for the authorities. However, the second answer also failed to satisfy the workers. The club then further put forward the demand for higher wages and less exploitation on behalf of the workers. This repeated bickering put the workers in a fine fighting mood. [paragraph continues]

On the evening of 13 September, because none of the workers' demands were fulfilled, the club ordered a strike, issued the strike declaration and specified 17 conditions which had to be met before the workers would return to work. With the exception of the boiler room and the electrical engineering section which affected the safety and livelihood of the whole mine, all work sections suspended operations. The Zhuping Railroad also was closed down. Before the strike, Li Lisan went to Changsha to run a few errands and returned to Anyuan on 9 September. Liu Shaoqi arrived in Anyuan on the eve of the strike. They both took part to a greater or lesser extent in agitating for the strike and made the final decision to stage it. Li Lisan was general director of the strike and Liu Shaoqi was the plenipotentiary representative of the workers' club whose job it was to negotiate with the railroad and mine authorities. After the strike, the club organized overseers' teams to maintain order in the mine and scouts to gather information and prevent sabotage. The club also took emergency measures against enemy suppression by removing all important documents. During the strike, the club was so authoritative and the workers so well-disciplined that even those soldiers who were sent to Anyuan to suppress them gasped in admiration. In a 28 September 1922 newsletter from Changsha, the Shanghai paper SHEN BAO said: During this strike, "the workers behaved in an extremely civilized way. They had 20 pickets who, holding a white banner in their hands, patrolled the whole place. The workers obeyed the pickets as soldiers obeyed their commanding officers. Even those soldiers who were sent to suppress them were touched and sympathized with them." In "The Workers' Story," a folk song with drum accompaniment compiled by workers in those years, there was this description: "When the troops marched into Anyuan, they found the strike in good order. Although work came to a standstill at the railroad and mine, the workers did not misbehave. The pickets did an excellent job in maintaining order and not a single worker was caught for harassment. Our soldiers must keep calm and must not threaten the workers." These facts show that the Anyuan strike was carefully hatched and well-organized. Liu Shaoqi had done a marvelous job assisting Li Lisan in leading and organizing this strike.

When Lin Biao and the "gang of four" ran amuck, they criticized Liu Shaoqi for opposing the staging of the strike, proposing a "civilized strike" during the walkout and suppressing the reactionary actions of the workers. This is completely untrue. The so-called grounds for their assertion that Liu Shaoqi opposed the strike and suppressed the workers came from a book entitled "A Brief History of the Anyuan Railroad and Mining Workers' Club" ("Brief History" for short), which was written by Liu Shaoqi and Zhu Shaolian in April 1923. In this book, there are the following descriptions: "The general strike is hurrying forward toward danger." "At this point, the club has no way to back down." "The club was forced to order a strike" and a worker's action during a strike should be "more civilized than at ordinary times." How can anyone draw conclusions from these descriptions and say that Liu Shaoqi opposed the strike and suppressed the workers? There is nothing wrong with these lines if we take into consideration the fact that the three demands put forward by the club were turned down by the authorities.

The first draft of the "Brief History" was completed shortly after the victorious conclusion of the strike and was given coverage in the paper CHEN BAO on 28 September 1922 as a news story. The above descriptions were also included in the coverage. Both the "Brief History" and the news story were intended for the public. They both gave publicity to the fact that the club was only forced to make the decision of calling a strike. When the demands put forward by the workers were not satisfactorily met by the railroad and mine authorities and when the workers' fighting enthusiasm reached its peak, the club had no alternative but to turn to this last resort. [paragraph continues]



What is wrong with this? The strike enabled the workers' club to win public sympathy and put itself in a justifiable and favorable position politically. Liu Shaoqi never said anything about a "civilized strike." The words "more civilized than at ordinary times" which appeared in the "Brief History" were just what the workers' representatives pledged to the club. The meaning of these words is: When a strike is underway, workers' discipline should be better than at ordinary times. Before the strike, Li Lisan and Liu Shaoqi were a little worried about workers' discipline during the walkout. They brought up this question and were reassured by the workers' representatives. This is beyond reproach. Workers' discipline is an important precondition for victory in a strike. It not only insures unity of action within the workers' ranks but can help win public sympathy so that the enemy will not have any excuse to suppress the strike. How can emphasis on discipline be equated with the suppression of workers' revolutionary actions? The reference to the strike as "hurrying forward toward danger" does reflect to some degree that Liu Shaoqi was not perfectly sure of victory before the strike took place. However, we cannot accuse him of "opposing the strike" for this reason. At that time, our party had only been founded for about a year and both Liu Shaoqi and Li Lisan were young party members who had just joined the party. They did not have any practical experience in leading this kind of struggle and were not quite sure it could succeed. However, they learned in the course of struggle and led the struggle to victory. As far as the leadership level at that time is concerned, what they did was quite commendable.

Practice is the criterion for testing whether or not leadership was correctly exercised in a strike. From the stage of agitation to the time the decision to go on strike was made, the club put forward fighting slogans and objectives according to the development of the struggle, organized the workers, strengthened leadership and rigorously enforced the rules of discipline. There was not a single shred of evidence to suggest that Liu Shaoqi and Li Lisan opposed the strike. It was the customary trick of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" to quote a few lines out of context and distort and exaggerate the meaning of these words to overthrow everything.

After the strike, Liu Shaoqi was chosen as the plenipotentiary representative of the workers' club to negotiate with the railroad and mine authorities. In the course of the negotiations, he adhered to principle and courageously fought for the interests of the workers so that the workers' demands could be basically fulfilled. On 14 September, the Chamber of Commerce and representatives of the local gentry offered to act as mediators between the club and the railroad and mine authorities. The authorities tried to trick the workers by announcing that they could have what they wanted if they agreed to resume work first. Liu Shaoqi insisted on negotiating the terms first and asked the mediators to tell the railroad and mine authorities that "they cannot solve the problem with a ridiculous and empty promise." On 15 September, the authorities had no alternative but sent a plenipotentiary representative to hold talks with Liu Shaoqi. This time Li Lisan also took part in the negotiations. The authorities insisted that the workers must return to work before there could be any negotiations. Liu Shaoqi and Li Lisan rejected this precondition. On the following day, the local gentry, businessmen and scholars wrote a letter to the club pleading for the workers to give in and return to work. In reply, the club declared that there would not be any negotiations if the authorities did not come to terms. Seeing that their plot had failed, the authorities turned to the garrison forces for support and resorted to coercion to force Liu Shaoqi into agreeing to resume work first. They summoned Liu Shaoqi to the curfew headquarters. Li Hongcheng, the curfew commander, accused the workers of "staging an armed rebellion" and declared that he would have Liu Shaoqi executed if the workers did not return to work. [paragraph continues]

Undaunted, Liu Shaoqi solemnly said: These are the demands of more than 10,000 workers. You cannot solve the problem by killing me. Li Hongcheng then threatened to punish the workers, to which Liu Shaoqi solemnly replied: Go right ahead. Afraid that their negotiation representative would be victimized, thousands of strikers surrounded the curfew headquarters and demanded in a thunderous voice that their representative come out to meet them. They also asked the curfew commander and the director of the mine to go over to the club for negotiation. As a result of the resolute struggle put up by Liu Shaoqi and the masses of workers, the curfew commander and others softened their attitude. They said that the terms were negotiable and asked Liu Shaoqi to drop by in the afternoon for further discussion. Liu Shaoqi angrily said: I will not come back if you refuse to discuss our terms. After Liu Shaoqi left, Li Hongcheng wrote to the club to apologize for his acts of coercion and expressed his willingness to act as a mediator between the two sides. Seeing that they were unable to make the workers submit despite their artifice, that the club had such a strong leadership and close-knit organization, that the workers were of one heart and that the garrison forces had begun to soften their attitude and people of various circles all hoped to see the problem settled as soon as possible, the railroad and mine authorities had no alternative but to sit down and talk with the club. The club also made appropriate concessions on just grounds and to its advantage. The two sides reached an agreement on the evening of 17 September. On behalf of the club, Liu Shaoqi prepared a 13-point agreement with the railroad and mine authorities and the mediators. The official signing ceremony took place the following morning and with it came the victorious conclusion of the 5-day strike.

The demands put forward in the strike declaration were completely fulfilled in the finalized 13-point agreement. For example, according to the agreement, the club was allowed to represent the workers; wages would be issued as usual for workers who went on strike; the club would be given a monthly subsidy of 200 yuan; no beating up of workers by staff members and foremen was allowed; overseers were not allowed to hire their own foremen; and so on. However, the club also made some concessions. For example, the range of wage increases was to be readjusted according to different types of work; the arrears of workers' wages which the mining bureau owed would be cleared by installments instead of in a lump sum; and so on. When the "gang of four" ran amok, these concessions were looked upon as the evidence of Liu Shaoqi's crime in bartering away the interests of the workers. This is absurd. These concessions were made on the principles of not jeopardizing our revolutionary interests and for the sake of winning a complete victory. They were revolutionary compromises. The 13-point agreement was the fruit of struggle, not the product of capitulation. It is preposterous to take "not making any compromise" and the complete fulfillment of the strikers' demands as the criterion for judging whether a strike leader is a Marxist or an opportunist.

Liu Shaoqi assisted Li Lisan in mapping out tactics of struggle in the light of reality during the Anyuan strike. After Li Lisan was transferred from Anyuan to Wuhan in early 1923, Liu Shaoqi became acting general director of the club. When the "7 February" strike failed and the national workers' movement was at a low ebb Liu Shaoqi did not act rashly and did not take any chances. Instead, he consolidated the club, held fast to his position and led the workers in winning a partial victory in their struggle.

An important reason the Anyuan strike emerged successful was that it had public sympathy. As Li Lisan remembered, before he was sent to Anyuan, Comrade Mao Zedong discussed this issue with him and asked him to start with popular education and try to obtain legal status. Before the strike, Mao Zedong again wrote him a letter, pointing out that "an army burning with righteous indignation is bound to win" and that the slogans they used during the strike must be "righteously indignant and touching." Liu Shaoqi and Li Lisan agreed with Mao Zedong. Both declarations of the strike embodied this call: They were tactful and touching and at the same time firm. In their declarations, the strikers appealed to people in every quarter: "We want our lives! We also want food!" In our desperation, we cannot but turn to strike as our last resort." When Lin Biao and the "gang of four" ran amuck, these remarks were regarded as the evidence of Liu Shaoqi's crime in spreading the "philosophy of survival" and criticized. To them, it seemed that every revolutionary struggle must have overthrowing the exploiting classes and establishing the dictatorship of the proletariat as its slogan. During the strike, Liu Shaoqi and Li Lisan did their best to isolate the targets of attack, exploited the contradictions between the railroad and mining bureaus (the railroad bureau also favored settling the strike by peaceful means) and tried to wind over all possible sympathizers, even though their sympathy was temporary and unreliable. At the beginning, the garrison forces were quite tough on the strikers. Though struggle, particularly after Cai Chengxun, military commander and governor of Jiangxi Province, cabled Xiao Anguo, provincial garrison commander of eastern Jiangxi, and made know his stand for a peaceful solution, the garrison forces began to take a neutral stand. When the strike started, the prominent local gentry, businessmen and scholars in Anyuan sided with the railroad and mine authorities and advised the workers to return to work first. Through the efforts of Liu Shaoqi and Li Lisan, they began to offer their good offices and sympathize with the workers' demands. Some workers were members of the Red Gang whose chief was adviser to the mining bureau. Many labor contractors were his followers. The capitalists used them to exploit the workers and to woo them in the name of "righteousness" and "protecting the poor." Liu Shaoqi and Li Lisan tried to win over these workers, hoping that they would not break up the strike even if they did not sympathize with it. Through their efforts, these Red Gang members promised the club that they would do the following three things to maintain public order in Anyuan: 1) Close down the opium joints; 2) ban gambling in the streets; and 3) see to it that no robbery cases broke out. The winning over of the Red Gang had a lot to do with the good order which prevailed in Anyuan during the strike. This good order made a great impact on the staff members of the mine, including the senior officials, and they began to sympathize with the club.

After the "7 February" massacre, the workers of Anyuan under the leadership of Liu Shaoqi adopted the tactics of retreating in order to defend their own position but did not flinch from attacks launched by the capitalists. In this way, they not only preserved the club but gained some economic interests and extended the workers' welfare facilities. At that time, owing to the victory of the strike, some workers engendered "leftist" sentiments and put forward excessive demands. To counter some of these ultra-"leftist" ideas and sentiments, Li Shaoqi arduously conducted education and even took disciplinary action against a few individuals. Thanks to Liu Shaoqi's tact, the Anyuan Workers' Club carried on with its activities for 3 years after the "7 February" massacre and was not closed until the summer of 1925.

Comrade Liu Shaoqi worked for nearly 3 years in Anyuan. During those 3 years, he contributed his share toward the cause of liberation of the Chinese workers. What he had accomplished together with Comrades Mao Zedong, Li Lisan, Jiang Xianyun and others in Anyuan is continually on the lips of the local workers.

#### BEIJING RADIO DESCRIBES CHINESE NUCLEAR SOCIETY

OWO21233 Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 0215 GMT 2 Apr 80 OW

[Text] The Chinese Nuclear Society is a mass academic body of China's atomic energy science and technology workers. It is a specialized organization of the China Association of Science and Technology. Its main task is to organize and unite atomic energy science and technology workers throughout the country to make positive contributions to raising the scientific, technical and cultural levels of the entire Chinese nation, scaling the heights of atomic energy science and technology and speeding up the realization of China's four modernizations before the end of the century.

In accordance with the principle of "letting a hundred schools of thought contend and a hundred flowers blossom," the society will give full scope to academic democracy, advocate free discussions among the various schools of thought, positively unfold academic exchange activities and develop friendly contacts with scientific and technical bodies, scientists and scientific and technical workers abroad.

The honorary president of the Council of the Chinese Nuclear Society is Professor Qian Sanqiang. He is a vice president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. In the 1930's, he engaged in the study of the (?atomic nucleon) [yuan zi he 0626 1311 2702] in Paris, France, together with Madame Curie. The president of the council is Professor Wang Gan-chang. He is the director of the Chinese Institute of Atomic Energy. He discovered a new fundamental particle. Among the vice presidents of the council are Professor Zhu Guangya, a famous nuclear physicist; Professor Zhang Wenyu, director of the Institute of High Energy Physics; Professor Zhao Zhongyao, deputy director of the Institute of High Energy Physics; and chief engineer Jiang Shengjie, a nuclear chemical industry expert. Also among them are Zhang Zhenhuan, Li Jue and (Jin Shizhi) who have long been leading workers in the field of atomic energy science and technology. The Chinese Nuclear Society's members include scientists, engineers, technicians, lecturers and doctors who are engaged in research work in all spheres of atomic energy science and technology. All workers, peasants and PLA fighters who have scored outstanding achievements in the practice of atomic energy science and technology may also apply to join the society.

The society organizes its members in a planned way to put forward proposals and opinions on principles, policies and technical questions regarding important engineering items in the development of atomic energy formulated and carried out by the state, as advisers to state leaders and departments concerned in making decisions. At the same time, they play a role in scientific and technical coordination and cooperation. The Chinese Nuclear Society has more than 10 specialized societies, such as the nuclear physics, nuclear electronics, nuclear medical science and atomic-energy agriculture societies. The Chinese Nuclear Society will edit and publish YUANZIHE XUEBAO (ATOMIC NUCLEON JOURNAL) [0626 1311 2702 1331 1032] in Chinese and English for distribution at home and abroad.



## GUANGMING RIBAO CARRIES LU DINGYI REMARKS ON EDUCATION POLICY

HK011212 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 4 Mar 80 pp 1, 2 HK

[Special XINHUA feature: "Lu Dingyi on Educational Policy and Other Questions During Visit to Shanghai Jiaotong University"]

[Text] Comrade Lu Dingyi visited Shanghai Jiaotong University recently. A 1926 engineering class graduate, Comrade Lu Dingyi was an old alumnus of the university. During his visit to Jiaotong University, he spoke to the party committee of the university, the administrative committee and some professors and old schoolmates. He talked about problems including the party's education policy. Comrade Lu Dingyi said: Regarding the revolution in education, integration of education with productive labor was a slogan put forward in 1958. Is this slogan still correct? Yes, it is. Such integration must continue to be practiced in science and engineering universities. However, the slogan was put forward at the wrong time and in the wrong way. There were no detailed stipulations or specific methods to have some schools carry it out on a trial basis first and then spread it to other schools. Instead, the whole country rushed headlong into the education revolution. Classes were suspended for a period of time. He went to various provinces that fall and discovered that no primary, secondary and university students were attending schools. They went to the hills to look for iron and coal and dig sweet potatoes. Education was in a mess. We must take great responsibility for this. To carry out revolution in education, we must have a stable environment and proper measures. It will do more harm than good if we trigger every aspect of the revolution simultaneously. He hopes comrades in the education field will learn from past experiences and do a good job of revolution in education.

He said: Lin Biao and the "gang of four" ran amuck for 10 years and none of the schools throughout the country held regular classes. The intellectuals were labeled "stinking ninth category" and all schools suffered disaster. Old intellectuals were attacked, the minds of middle-aged and young teachers were confused and the youths did not study. Three generations were affected, causing evil consequences for the country. Now chaos has been turned into order, education work has taken shape again and many problems have been solved. However, the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" must not be neglected. For 10 years beginning in 1966, the young were unable to get an education. If there is no remedial work, we will not be able to find intellectuals, engineers, scientists, teachers, professors and Red and expert cadres. The progress of the four modernizations will be hampered. Therefore, in addition to other work, it is very important to help youths make up for their missed lessons. People of all trades and professions must be resolute, adopt proper measures and do a good job in this matter. Youths want to make up for their missed lessons, make progress and study hard. This is very good and we must make the best use of the situation. At the same time, we must care for their health so they will not ruin their physical health.

Recalling the Chinese revolution since the 1920's, Comrade Lu Dingyi said that since the success of the revolution, the primary means of revolution (the central task) has changed. In the past it was war and now it is construction. This is Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought commonsense. However, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" suggested that there be no construction, saying: "When the four modernizations are realized, capitalism will be restored." Whoever advocated construction was a "capitalist roader." They trumpeted pauper's revolution, pauper's transition and the poorer, the better.

[paragraph continues]

In a sense, they opposed construction as Chen Duxiu opposed armed force. They opposed the primary means which should have been adopted by the revolution at that time (the central task). Lin Biao and the "gang of four" ran amuck for 10 years and caused a greater calamity than that caused by Chen Duxiu and Wang Ming. What was the reason? Was Marxism wrong? Were communists incapable of leadership? Was the proletarian dictatorship wrong? Was socialism bad? No. Of course, there were various reasons, but the most important was that our level of Marxism-Leninism was too low and our experiences of construction insufficient. Otherwise, how could we have been so superstitious and subjective? Judging from revolutionary history, it was inevitable that Lin Biao and the "gang of four" ran amuck for 10 years. Similarly, it was inevitable that Chen Duxiu and Wang Ming went on the rampage. We have paid a high price. If we learn a correct lesson, China will have good prospects. But if we draw a wrong conclusion that capitalism should replace socialism, bourgeois dictatorship should replace proletarian dictatorship, bourgeois leadership should replace communist leadership and that the doctrine of "human rights" and "absolutism" should replace Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, we will go astray and our country will perish.

Since the smashing of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," no one has advocated that there should be no construction. Similarly, after the smashing of Chen Duxiu, no communist opposed armed revolution. What problems then will arise in the future? They will concern how construction should be carried out. These problems should be solved by means of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. The essence of Mao Zedong Thought is investigation and study and seeking truth from facts. We must practice and read more basic works of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought in detail. We must think more and guard against superstition and subjectivism. After working for some time, the situation will improve. China will become a modern socialist power.

In his speech, Comrade Lu Dingyi stressed that we must strengthen the party and seriously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. He said that in the early stage after the founding of the party, there were only a few party members. At that time, the imperialists and the northern warlords were very powerful but the party members were not afraid. What did they depend on? They depended on their anti-imperialist enthusiasm, a little knowledge of historical materialism, political economics, scientific socialism and dialectical materialism. Because they had the truth, they struggled hard without fearing sacrifice. It was very difficult for them to learn these things at that time. Because there were no Chinese versions, some had to read the English versions and some could only listen to others. Moreover, they could only learn them secretly. The situation has greatly changed. We can openly study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought now. Only if we have studied it will we understand that it is a rigorous science, much better than capitalism, the doctrine of human rights, the three people's principles and anarchism.

Comrade Lu Dingyi said: On the problem of study, he liked to ask his comrades to read an article by Lenin, "The Tasks of the Youth Leagues." This article is excellent. He mentioned only two points since time was short:

I. Lenin said: "When the task of learning communism is presented incorrectly, or when it is interpreted too one-sidedly, this kind of danger will arise." (p 475)

Lu Dingyi had been doing propaganda work for 40 years by the end of 1966. Even he did not quite understand this statement. What was meant by "incorrectly" and "one-sidedly?" What would be the "danger?" How great would it be? He had a more profound understanding only after the calamity caused by Lin Biao and the "gang of four."

Comrade Mao Zedong consistently opposed bookism and dogmatism and stressed that we should study the Marxist-Leninist stand, viewpoint and method. After the overthrow of the "gang of four," the party Central Committee suggested that we comprehensively and accurately study and apply the scientific system of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong thought. Everyone knows that this suggestion is correct.

When he was in charge of the Propaganda Department of the Central Committee in 1964, Lu Dingyi studied the situation and put forward the slogan of "opposing simplification, vulgarization, putting labels on everything and pragmatism" in the learning of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought.

Lin Biao hated this slogan. He was diametrically opposed to it and put forward the idea that "one should have specific problems in mind and study and apply the works in a creative way, combine study with application and first study what must be urgently applied to get quick results." The first three points here were pretentious, thinking that the spurious could be mixed with the genuine. The fourth revealed his true intentions. He was actually advocating simplification, vulgarization, putting labels on everything and pragmatism.

The ways of studying communism suggested by Lin Biao are the best examples of what Lenin meant by "incorrect" and "one-sided." Negative teachers like Lin Biao are rare in communist movements.

Lin Biao and the "gang of four" advocated the so-called theory of the "peak" and "genius" and suggested that people read only Chairman Mao's quotations and memorize the "three constantly read articles" and so on.

Lin Biao and the "gang of four" advocated "asking for directives in the morning and giving reports in the evening" and "loyalty dances." They changed the Communist Party into a religious organization.

What use do these "incorrect" and "one-sided" suggestions have in our study of communism? They contaminate the party's soul. The party's theoretical basis was Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. Once the wrong method of studying was practiced throughout the country and some people were deceived into enforcing it, the party's soul was contaminated. It was then very easy for the "deputy commander" and the "standard bearer" to usurp the party. In this way, it was natural that danger should have occurred. This "danger" was the 10-year calamity throughout the whole country. Lenin was really far-sighted. He talked about this danger in 1920.

## II. Lenin said:

1. "You would be committing a great mistake if you attempted to draw the conclusion that one can become a communist without acquiring what HUMAN KNOWLEDGE has accumulated. It would be a mistake to think that it is enough to learn communist slogans, the conclusions of communist science, without acquiring the SUM OF KNOWLEDGE of which communism itself is a consequence. Marxism is an example of how communism arose out of the SUM OF HUMAN KNOWLEDGE." (p 477)

2. "And if you were to ask why the teachings of Marx were able to capture the hearts of millions and tens of millions of the most revolutionary class, you would receive only one answer: It was because Marx took his stand on the firm foundation of HUMAN KNOWLEDGE acquired under capitalism. Having studied the laws of development of HUMAN society, Marx realized the inevitability of the development of capitalism, which was leading to communism. The principal thing is that he proved this only on the basis of the most exact, most detailed and most profound study of this capitalist society, by FULLY ASSIMILATING all that EARLIER SCIENCE had produced. He critically reshaped everything that had been created by HUMAN society, not ignoring a single point. Everything that had been created by HUMAN THOUGHT he reshaped, criticized and tested on the working-class movement. He drew conclusions which people restricted by bourgeois limitations or bound by bourgeois prejudices could not draw. (p 478)

3. "Only by an exact knowledge of the culture created by the whole development of MANKIND and only by RESHAPING this culture can we build proletarian culture.... Proletarian culture must be the results of a natural development of the STORES OF KNOWLEDGE which MANKIND has accumulated under the yoke of capitalist, landlord and bureaucratic society." (p 478)



4. "You can become a communist only when you enrich your mind with the KNOWLEDGE of all the treasures created by MANKIND. (p 479)

5. "We do not need cramming, but we do need to develop and perfect the MIND of every student by a KNOWLEDGE of the FUNDAMENTAL FACTS. Communism would become a void, a mere signboard, and a communist would become a mere braggart, if ALL THE KNOWLEDGE he has obtained were not digested in his mind. You must NOT ONLY ASSIMILATE this knowledge, but must ASSIMILATE it CRITICALLY, so as not to cram your mind with useless garbage, but to enrich it with all those FACTS that are indispensable to the modern MAN OF EDUCATION. (p 479)

He has deliberately cited more quotations and stressed some points so that comrades can compare Lenin's words with the nonsense of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" (the braggart called "deputy commander" and "standard bearer.")

Lenin talked about "human beings" and "all knowledge" and repeated them. "Human beings" does not just refer to "classes"; "all knowledge" does not just refer to the words of one school or one particular subject. Lenin maintained that there should be "understanding" and "criticism." He also stressed the importance of developing and improving our minds rather than cramming.

The "gang of four" said it was enough to learn from the "bandit of Zhi" and the legalists and to understand the knowledge of slaves, serfs and workers. They called this "class stand" and called those people who did not do so "capitalist roaders," "sinister gang" and "stinking ninth category." Lin Biao and the "gang of four" suggested that it was enough to learn their so-called "Marxism-Leninism" and "class struggle." They even talked such nonsense as "there is only one profession in our schools, namely, struggle against capitalist roaders." With regard to natural science, they thought both Newton and Einstein should be overthrown because "natural science belonged to the bourgeois."

Lin Biao and the "gang of four" thought that criticism itself was enough and understanding was unnecessary. They regarded those who handed in blank examination papers as heroes and thought that the "more knowledge one had, the more reactionary one would be."

Lin Biao and the "gang of four" simply did not want to develop and improve the students' minds. Instead, they wanted them to memorize some dogma and obey them. These are only some of the examples. What Marxism-Leninism did they know? Their "revolution" was a calamity, pure and simple.

#### JIEFANG RIBAO CALLS FOR STRENGTHENING PARTY MEMBERS EDUCATION

OW311023 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 30 Mar 80 OW

[Report on JIEFANG RIBAO 31 March editorial: "A Pressing Task in Party Building--On Conducting Deep and Widespread Ideological and Political Education of Party Members"]

[Text] The editorial points out: The decision approved at the 5th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee on broadening and deepening the ideological and political education of party members not only meets the needs of the four modernizations but also reflects the current condition of the party. It is a fundamental measure aimed at healing the serious wounds caused by sabotage of the party by Lin Biao and the gang of four. The editorial said: Some new party members have hang-ups when told that they are to receive ideological and political education, some comrades even take it as an offense. They doubt that veteran party members are free of shortcomings, and ask why it is necessary to emphasize new party members' problems. Obviously, if this ideological question is not solved, the new party members' conscious acceptance of an ideological and political education cannot be heightened.



It should be pointed out that the party has sought truth from facts to make an overall analysis of the position of new party members recruited during the Great Cultural Revolution. The party has always maintained that the majority of new party members are good or relatively good. When they joined the party, they met the basic requirements for party membership. Since they joined their performance has been relatively good. However, no one can deny that some people did not meet the basic requirements when they joined the party. Some factiously wormed themselves into the party. In addition, under the particular conditions of the Great Cultural Revolution and the many abnormal circumstances within the party, even good or relatively good new party members failed to receive a good basic party education. Instead, they were adversely affected by the propaganda of the ultraleftist line. They knew very little about what a party member should do, what duties a party member should perform and what party rules and regulations a party member should abide by. Some even regarded the party's fine traditions and style as revisionism, and [word indistinct] caused by factionalism as party spirit. Some practiced very serious anarchism and extreme individualism. It is precisely in view of this special situation that the party emphatically calls for strengthening education among new party members. This is by no means discrimination against them. It is the party's concern for and loving attention to new party members, and its purpose is to help more new party members become qualified communists.

The editorial then points out the necessity to also strengthen education among veteran party members. It says: Many veteran party members have received party education for a long time. They have also been tempered and tested on many occasions, and have always maintained the party's fine tradition and style. However, we should understand that many veteran party members were also affected by the sinister trash with which Lin Biao and the gang of four sabotaged the party organs. Why could some comrades be the first to charge and the last to retreat, the first to bear hardships and the last to enjoy comforts and maintain close ties with the masses during the years of revolutionary war, while today they seek special privileges and are divorced from the masses? Why were some comrades challenging and ambitious and dared to think and speak during the revolution and construction period, but today put fear before everything else, dare not do anything, perform their duty in a perfunctory manner and make no progress? Why were some comrades loyal and devoted to the party's cause and unflinchingly implemented the party's line in the past, while today they are either skeptical or half-hearted and cannot be dedicated heart and soul to the party? All this shows that no veteran party member can be complacent on the question of the cultivation of the party spirit and the [word indistinct] of the party spirit. All veteran party members should, just as Comrade Zhou Enlai said, learn, work and remold themselves as long as they live.

The editorial concludes: To conduct party members' education well, all party organizations must fully understand the significance of this work and firmly grasp it as the party's capital construction task.

RENMIN RIBAO PRAISES QU QIUBAI'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO REVOLUTION

OW281624 Beijing XINHUA in English 1614 GMT 28 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 28 (XINHUA)--Qu Qiubai's contributions to the Chinese revolution cannot be obliterated and his cultural legacy will go down in the annals of history, says a PEOPLE'S DAILY article today.

Signed by Chen Tiejian, the article calls him "one of the early leaders of the Chinese Communist Party, a political activist, a theoretician and a man of letters".

Qu Qiubai died in 1935. He committed the error of left-deviationist putchism between the winter of 1927 and the spring of 1928, which caused losses to the revolution. During the Cultural Revolution which started in 1966, he was subject to reassessment and was branded a "renegade" by Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and company on the ground that before he was executed by the Kuomintang reactionaries he had written "pointless remarks" in prison, which reflected his contradictory mentality and depression after he was arrested.

For all his errors and shortcomings, the article says, "His contributions to the Chinese revolution cannot be denied." "He sang the 'Internationale' and shouted 'Long Live Communism' on the execution ground. He faced death unflinchingly and died a martyr's death."

The article lists the following four major aspects of what Qu Qiubai did to the Chinese revolution:

1. He was an outstanding disseminator of the Great October Revolution and Marxism-Leninism in China after Professor Li Dazhao of Beijing University. Many of his writings at the time served as invaluable textbooks for progressive intellectuals on the significance of the October Revolution and Russian socialism, enabling them to become acquainted with Marxism-Leninism.
2. He supported the revolutionary united front. Qu Qiubai was elected a member of the party Central Committee at the third national party congress in 1923. Entrusted by the congress, he personally drafted the party's programme to establish a revolutionary united front with the Kuomintang. During this period he edited various journals published by the party Central Committee such as NEW YOUTH, GUIDE and VANGUARD and wrote and translated numerous articles disseminating Marxism-Leninism and the Chinese revolution. He struggled against reactionary and reformist ideas of all descriptions in defence of the theory and policies of an anti-imperialist, anti-feudal people's revolution as advocated by the Chinese Communist Party.
3. He opposed Chen Duxiu's right opportunist line. During the period of the first civil war from 1924 to 1927, Qu Qiubai was one of those who represented the correct party line. In his struggle against Chen Duxiu, he made a Marxist analysis of the various classes in Chinese society and their roles and highly extolled the peasant movement led by Comrade Mao Zedong. In 1927 when the Kuomintang betrayed the revolution, Qu Qiubai took over from Chen Duxiu the leading post of the party Central Committee and presided over the August 7 emergency meeting of the party Central Committee held in Wuhan, which brought an end to the right opportunist line represented by Chen Duxiu.
4. He played important role in advancing revolutionary literature. Cooperating with Lu Xun, China's leading writer at the time, Qu Qiubai launched the revolutionary cultural movement. He translated innumerable books from the Russian and wrote a wealth of theoretical articles on the problem of literature and art. His essays represented the correct orientation of the revolution in literature and art in the 1930's.

## RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTS ON HISTORICAL FIGURE BAO ZHENG

HK271102 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Feb 80 p 5 HK

[Article by Zhang Xikong: "Bao Zheng in History"]

[Excerpts] During the past thousand years or so, in traditional operas, novels and popular legends, Bao Zheng was portrayed as an impartial and incorruptible "upright official" and a "just judge." He was deified in popular legends. Who was Bao Zheng? Bao Zheng was from Hefei in Luzhou. During the reign of Emperor Renzhong of the Song Dynasty, he served as an official for more than 30 years. During that period, the political situation of the Song Dynasty was characterized by a grave national crisis, poverty and political instability. In the early period of the reign of Renzhong, the annexation of land increased and class contradictions became more and more acute. Furthermore, due to war with Liao and Xixia, the number of recruited soldiers increased enormously, with overlapping bureaucratic organizations, corrupt officials and redundant personnel existing everywhere.

It was under such circumstances that Bao Cheng carried out his activities. According to historical records, the following were the achievements and characteristics of his political career:

Bao Zheng was "strict in enforcing the law and impartial in carrying out his official duty." In his "Chronicles of Sushui," Sima Guang said: "(Bao Zheng) was resolute and steadfast. He was impartial in treating people." Sima Guang was a historian who "never talked nonsense and made flattering promises." Therefore, his comments were relatively reliable. When Bao Zheng was a department magistrate in his hometown of Luzhou, his uncle once violated the law. Knowing this, Bao Zheng immediately issued an order to arrest him. He was brought to the law court and was flogged in accordance with the law of the court. Henceforth, Bao Zheng's relatives and old friends no longer dared to bully people by taking advantage of his position, or violate the law and cause trouble. Bao Zheng was also strict and impartial in enforcing the law against the relatives of the emperor and other influential officials. Zhang Yaozuo, the uncle of Emperor Renzhong's favorite concubine Zhang, was an ignorant, incompetent and cruel person. Taking advantage of the petticoat influence, he tried to usurp an important position of provincial commissioner (an official who was in charge of the nation's treasury and taxes). Bao Zheng sent several statements to the emperor asking him to dismiss Zhang Yaozuo. Once Bao Zheng quarreled bitterly with Emperor Renzhong over this matter. His voice "shook with indignation and his spittle splashed on the emperor's face." Zhang Yaozuo's plot did not succeed because of Bao Zheng's resolute opposition.

Bao Zheng "showed great concern for the sufferings of the people and pleaded on their behalf." To stabilize the feudal rule, Bao Zheng put forward a proposal to the court that "levies should be reduced, services mitigated and relief sent to the disaster and famine areas. Neither of these three measures should be neglected." In the 2d year of the reign of the Emperor Huangyou (A.D. 1050), he sent a statement to the ruler concerning the "exemption of the nation's extra taxes and services," asking to exempt people throughout the nation from temporary and extra taxes and services to lighten their burden. Taking into account the uneven allocation of taxes and services, he sent four statements to the ruler demanding an exemption of taxes such as zhiyi (taxes that should be sent to the remote border areas), zhebian (taxes that could be paid in other goods in lieu of the specified ones) and so forth for people in the Jianghuai and Liangzhe areas, land-holding peasants and tenant peasants in particular, so that "people in great difficulties will be able to make a gradual recovery." Bao Zheng did this to prevent local authorities from inventing reasons to exploit the peasant. This was of positive significance.

Bao Zheng "remonstrated with the emperor regarding reforms and measures to promote that which was profitable and abolish that which was harmful." In view of the situation facing the court of the North Song Dynasty, which was characterized by national crisis and the extreme poverty of the people, Bao Zheng explained to the Emperor Renzhong the seven great problems which the nation was facing. He pointed out: "At present, famine and disasters have occurred in various places. Tens of thousands of people have been forced to leave their homes and wander about. The state treasury is empty and financial resources exhausted. The number of redundant officials is several-fold larger than what is actually needed. Grain stored in graneries is not sufficient to last 2 years our soldiers are haughty and lazy and the barbarian tribes are very strong. In other words, we are now facing a serious disaster and a bad year in addition to harassment from the invaders. No one can resist them by simply relying on war!" In the statement "a comment on redundant officials and the use of financial resources," Bao Zheng said: "If we do not try hard to carry out reforms, but continue in the same old rut, our future will be jeopardized, which will lead to irreparable consequences." He suggested that the "redundant officials be eliminated through strict selection" and that the problem of redundant soldiers be solved through "stopping further recruitment and getting rid of the old and the weak."

Bao Zheng "severely punished corrupt officials and was honest in performing his official duty." In his statement: "An appeal not to appoint any corrupt official" which he sent to the ruler, he began: "To me, those who are honest and upright are examples for the people and those who corrupt are thieves of the people." He added: "From now on, corrupt officials should be punished for their crimes. The law must be enforced to deal with them without leniency. Even if they are granted an amnesty, they should not be appointed any more." Bao Zheng did live up to his words. When he served as an official in charge of the discipline of public functionaries, he successively dismissed two high-ranking officials who had violated law and regulations. For example, Wang Kui, an official in charge of transportation in the western Jiangnan area, extorted people's wealth under all sorts of pretexts. The people were forced to escape to caves to band together to resist him. To deal with the case, Bao Zheng successively sent seven statements to the ruler, calling for the dismissal of Wang Kui. Emperor Renzhong of the Song Dynasty was compelled to dismiss him from office. Zhang Kejiu, a provincial official in charge of transportation in the Huainan area, sold more than 10,000 jin of illicit salt during his tenure in office. After the case was exposed, it was brought before the supreme court for trial. According to the stipulations contained in the law, those who were guilty of illegally selling goods banned by the state should be punished on the basis of the amount of the goods which had been discovered and seized. Bao Zheng held that Bao Zheng had already sold the illicit salt, if he was to be punished according to these provisions, the punishment would be too light. In addition, these stipulations originally applied to common people only. As a high-ranking state official who took charge of the whole locality, Zhang Kejiu had the audacity to "scheme for wealth and personal interests by violating the prohibitions." Therefore, his case should not be dealt with in accordance with the emperor's decision and his punishment should not be mitigated. On the contrary, he should be sent to a remote area and put under surveillance. Attention must be paid to see how he would behave in the future. In so doing, those corrupt officials would be awed by the solemnity of the laws and decrees and completed to stop their wrongdoings and repent.



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In his daily life, Bao Zheng never asked for more than his official salary. He led "a thrifty life and his clothings, articles of daily use and food and drink were as simple as junior officials, although he was in a high position." In his later years, Bao Zheng engraved his "family motto" on a stone tablet inserted in the east wall of his living quarters, which said: "If anyone of my descendants or subordinates is guilty of corruption, he will not be allowed to return to this place. When he is dead, he will not be allowed to be buried in the graveyard. Anyone who disobeys my will is not fit to be my descendant." It was unusual for a feudal official like him to educate and restrain his descendants with such a honest and incorruptible discipline.

As we realize from these ideas and deeds, Bao Zheng, proceeding from the necessity for a long and peaceful reign of the North Song Dynasty, tried to ease class contradictions and consolidate the rule of the dynasty by restraining those who threw their weight around and by carrying out relative tax reductions. Under the historical conditions of that time, some of his proposals and deeds were of a certain historical significance.

RENMIN RIBAO HAILS NEW 'DAUNTLESS' FIGHTERS AGAINST CRIME

OW011158 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0754 GMT 1 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, 1 Apr--Commenting on the deeds of Harbin Municipality's criminal investigation policeman Hou Peisheng who fearlessly faced danger in arresting criminals, RENMIN RIBAO today frontpages a commentator's article entitled "Be a Dauntless Fighter Daring To Struggle Against Bad Elements." The article reads in full as follows:

In the course of consolidating social order last winter and this spring, large numbers of exemplary persons who dared to fight criminals and other bad elements and bad deeds emerged in our country. While facing notorious criminals, Comrade Hou Peisheng, a civil criminal investigation policeman of the Harbin Municipal Public Security Bureau and a Communist Party member, bravely stepped forward to arrest criminals. Disregarding their own safety, streetcar attendants Mou Dexin and Shao Mingjie of Luda Municipality and worker comrades Zhang Lianzhong and Wang Shanbao waged a heroic struggle against criminals who disturbed our social order. They composed one exciting song of triumph after another. They represent a group of praiseworthy heroes who have emerged following bus conductor Cao Zhenxian of Beijing Municipality.

To carry out the four modernizations, it is necessary for us to further consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity and consolidate and maintain good social security and order. Thanks to the joint efforts of the whole party and the people throughout the country to eliminate chaos and restore order in the past several years, our social order and security have gradually stabilized. However, we must also realize there are still some unstable factors. One of the salient factors is the undermining activities of criminal offenders. Therefore, we need more dauntless fighters like Cao Zhenxian, Hou Peisheng, Mou Dexin and other comrades who dare to wage a resolute struggle against criminal offenders who disturb social order and undermine the four modernizations and against other bad elements and deeds.

Criminals are only a tiny handful in our country at any time and they are extremely isolated among the masses. With the dictatorship of the proletariat as a powerful backing and the law of the state as an effective weapon, the masses of people have absolute confidence, ability and the means to defeat a handful of evil criminals. Lenin put it well by saying that such enemies as hooligans and swindlers "should be put under special surveillance by the whole people and punished ruthlessly when they even slightly violate the socialist regulations, laws and decrees. Any manifestation of weakness, vacillation and pity in this connection is tantamount to a serious crime against socialism." Fighting criminals and other bad elements and deeds is an unshirkable duty of the whole people, particularly Communist Party members. When criminals in action are encountered, so long as there are persons who dare to bravely step forward to wage a resolute struggle, the surrounding masses will rise to give their support, and the criminals will receive their deserved punishment.

It is actually tantamount to conniving with criminals if we take the attitude of being worldly wise and play safe, look on with folded arms and remain indifferent while fighting criminals. It is logical for the people to solemnly condemn such a strong and tough man as Jiang Shiyu who allowed criminals to act unbridledly, cared for nothing but saving his own skin, sneaked away at a critical moment, and completely abandoned the militant responsibility of a Communist Party member. With regard to active criminals who have seriously endangered the people's interests and undermined the four modernizations, the public security and judicial organs must severely punish them and deal with them expeditiously according to law to support the struggle waged by the masses of people. We must vigorously commend and publicize the heroic deeds of Cao Zhenxian, Hou Peisheng, Mou Dexin and other comrades. We must learn from these comrades in close coordination with our efforts to implement the guidelines of the party's fifth plenary session and consolidate the party's work style and discipline, and we must organize the party members and people to learn from these comrades so that the broad masses of party members, Youth League members, cadres and people can use them as examples, examine themselves in the light of these comrades, and be encouraged to become dauntless fighters daring to struggle against bad elements and deeds.

#### AFP CITES REPORT ON ESCAPED CONVICTS SENTENCED TO DEATH

OW300051 Hong Kong AFP in English 2355 GMT 30 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 30 (AFP)--Three Chinese convicts who wounded a bus conductor after escaping from a labour camp were sentenced to death here Friday, the BEIJING WANBAO (BEIJING EVENING) newspaper reported yesterday. The Chinese press seldom reports such labour camp escapes, as the "reeducation" system is usually held to be one of the regime's successes. The Beijing newspaper said the three convicts and an accomplice escaped on October 21 from a "labour re-education camp" and a "state farm for hard labor", apparently somewhere near here. They were arrested after they seized a bus, kidnapped one of the bus conductors, stole his watch and money, and knifed him, the paper said. One of the convicts was sentenced to death and immediate execution, while the two others were handed suspended death sentences subject to a two-year hard labour probationary period. The accomplice was sentenced to life imprisonment. In Guangzhou, southeast China, three people were sentenced to death Wednesday for the murder of a policeman. Reports in the YANGCHENG WANBAO newspaper seemed to indicate one of those convicted was immediately executed. Since the end of last year, the number of death sentences meted out by Chinese courts has risen in an apparent bid to stem the rising tide of urban crime in large cities.

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BAI RUBING ADDRESSES SHANDONG CPPCC COMMITTEE SESSION

SK022315 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 31 Mar 80 SK

[Excerpts] According to our sources, the eighth session of the Standing Committee of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee was held from 27 to 31 March in Jinan.

Gao Keting, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, presided over and addressed the session. The participants heard a report by Bai Rubing, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, relaying the guidelines of the 5th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, and studied and discussed the communique of that session. They also heard the work reports which the pertinent departments of the provincial people's government and the provincial people's procuratorate submitted to the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress dealing with the economic plan, public security, the work on direct elections at the county level carried out on an experimental trial basis, the implementation of the criminal law and the law of criminal procedure and the work on family planning. Some resolutions and an outline of main points of the 1980 work of the provincial CPPCC committee were discussed and adopted at the session.

The participants warmly responded to the call of the Shandong Provincial CCP Committee for launching a provincewide campaign to study, publicize and implement the guidelines of the 5th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and for promoting economic work in our province. They urged all members of the provincial CPPCC committee, personages of all democratic parties and patriots in all circles to study the documents of that plenary session conscientiously, to unite their thinking and understanding on the basis of its guidelines, to work hard in the pioneering spirit of arduous struggle and plain living and to contribute to the fulfillment of this year's economic construction plan for our province.

Among those attending this session of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPPCC committee were Wang Zhe, Yu Xiu, Li Lin, Xu Meisheng, Li Sijing, Zhang Weicen, Tian Haishan, Bai Yanbo, Wang Liang, Jiang Guodong and Fan Yusui, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC committee.

SHANDONG CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE SESSION ENDS

SK022313 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 31 Mar 80 SK

[Excerpts] According to our sources, the second session of the Standing Committee of the fifth provincial people's congress lasted 5 days and closed on 31 March, as scheduled, after the participants had discussed the various subjects on the agenda in a conscientious manner.

The session pointed out: A task of prime importance at present is to do well in studying and implementing the guidelines of the 5th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. Leading cadres at all levels should take the lead in studying the guidelines, give them wide publicity and resolutely put them into practice. Leading cadres should also unite the people throughout the province around the party Central Committee and mobilize them to work wholeheartedly for the four modernizations so as to make still better achievements to greet the 12th national party congress.

According to a proposal by the Shandong provincial governor, the session decided on the appointments of the secretary general of the provincial people's government, the directors of various departments and bureaus and the chairmen of various committees of the provincial people's government. On the basis of the proposal made by the president of the provincial higher people's court, the session adopted the appointments of the vice presidents, presiding judges, deputy presiding judges and judicial committee members of the provincial higher people's court and various intermediate people's courts. In accordance with a proposal of the chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate, the session adopted or approved the appointments of the deputy chief procurators, procuratorial committee members and procurators of the provincial people's procuratorate and various branch procuratorates. A namelist of members of the Shandong Provincial Election Committee was also adopted at the session.

Zhao Lin, chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress presided over the session and spoke. Also present were Zhao Feng, Li Yuang, Xu Jianchun, Chen Lei, Zhang Zhusheng, Yang Jieren, Zhang Fugui, Zhou Zhijun and Wang Jiechen, vice chairmen of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress. Qin Hezhen, Wang Zhongyin and Zhang Jingtao, vice governor of the province, attended the session as observers.

#### SHANGHAI REDUCES CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

OW030534 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0708 GMT 2 Apr 80 OW

[Excerpts] Beijing, 2 Apr--XINHUA reporters have learned at the national capital construction work conference that Shanghai Municipality, in an effort to put its capital construction projects in order, has terminated or postponed 234 large and medium-size projects and 86 other individual projects, thus cutting 2.56 billion yuan in investments, including 1.92 billion yuan for 42 large, medium-size and individual projects. This has enabled Shanghai to curtail a third of its capital construction projects.

Among the construction projects Shanghai terminated or suspended, some 160 were capital construction projects of the machinery, chemical and metallurgical industries, comprising 64 percent of the total investments cut. Because of the fewer long-term projects, a readjustment in investments was possible. At the same time, Shanghai also terminated or suspended 194 technical projects, cutting nearly 100 million yuan in investments.

Now that Shanghai's capital construction projects have been cut back efforts should be concentrated on expediting some of the municipality's urgent key construction projects. Shanghai's capital construction investments in 1979 were 46 percent higher than 1978. Last year, 266 projects were completed and put into operation, and another 153 projects were partially completed. In terms of the number of projects completed, this is the most in more than a decade.

In putting the construction projects in order, Shanghai followed the state's relevant guidelines and resolutely stopped or postponed, in the spirit of seeking truth from facts, those projects that did not meet the required technological standards of that were not urgently needed, regardless of who approved them. For instance, 64 million yuan had been earmarked for the construction of the 50,000-dun hydraulic press in the Shanghai heavy die forging plant, but over 100 million yuan was actually needed. Since China still lacks the experience to build the reinforced concrete platform for the machine numerous technical experiments had to be made. Moreover, even if the platform was built, the press still could not be used in actual production. Considering the fact that such a hydraulic press was unnecessary, Shanghai decided to suspend the project. Last year, through investigations and studies, Shanghai stopped and postponed more than 20 central government projects after obtaining the central authorities' approval.



HENAN CONFERENCE ON STABILIZING COMMODITY PRICES

HK300802 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 27 Mar 80 HK

[Summary] It was decided at the provincial conference on commodity prices which closed on 24 March that all departments throughout the province must resolutely implement the national principle on commodity prices, maintain basic stability of prices and strengthen market price controls.

The participating representatives held: "It was a major measure for readjusting the proportions of the national economy to increase to a relatively great extent last year the procurement prices of agricultural products, the market price of coal and the selling prices of 8 main non-staple foodstuffs. This was completely necessary and correct." The average income of peasants increased by 7.83 yuan and the conditions were good in the market after the price increases of agricultural products. However, some units did not act according to the party's principle on price controls. They arbitrarily increased prices, disturbing the masses very much. It is necessary to adopt effective measures to bring an end to such a situation.

The conference pointed out: "After the relatively large-scale readjustment of commodity prices, the principle of basically stabilizing commodity prices is of very great significance for consolidating and developing the good situation of stability and unity, promoting the overall balance of the national economy, summing up experiences in readjusting commodity prices and solving problems leftover from the readjustment last year."

The conference demanded that all places and departments further strengthen market price controls and strictly control prices of agricultural products and raw materials. The prices of people's daily necessities must in general be unchanged. Industrial products must be sold according to the state's fixed retail prices. It is necessary to support specialized personnel in price control in safeguarding the commodity price policy. It is necessary to continue carrying out inspection and rectification of market prices and strictly deal with enterprises or individuals who violate the price policy.

Radio Commentary

HK300808 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 27 Mar 80 HK

[Contributing commentator's article: "Stabilize Market Prices of Commodities and Promote Stability and Unity"]

[Excerpts] Commodity prices are an important problem in current economic life. Whether work on commodity prices is done well or not is directly related to the building of the four modernizations, the people's life, and stability and unity. In order to implement the principle of commodity price work in 1980, the provincial conference on commodity prices has demanded that all departments concerned work in close coordination to strengthen commodity price controls, maintain basic stability of commodity prices and consolidate and develop the good situation of stability and unity. This completely meets the demands of readjusting the national economy in our province and the desires of the masses.

The readjustment of commodity prices last year was essential. However, after the relatively large-scale readjustment of the prices of agricultural and industrial products, the current market prices of commodities must be stabilized for a certain period. This is beneficial to stability and unity, the overall balance of the national economy and the summing up of experiences in commodity price work.

In order to maintain stable market prices of commodities, the industrial and commercial enterprises must improve their management, widely launch activities of practicing economy and increasing production, lower production costs and expenditures, and produce more good and cheap products for the masses. All economic management departments concerned must also adopt appropriate measures to help the enterprises solve their problems.

To strengthen commodity price controls is an important measure in stabilizing market prices. We must continue carrying out large-scale inspections of commodity prices. In short, so long as all departments attach great importance to the work and strive together we will be able to achieve and maintain basic stability of market prices of commodities and create advantageous conditions for speeding up the building of the four modernizations.

#### CHEN PIXIAN ATTENDS HUBEI PARTY PLENARY SESSION

HK280143 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Mar 80 HK

[Excerpts] The 15th plenary session of the 3d Hubei Provincial CCP Committee was held in Wuchang from 18 to 25 March. Provincial CCP committee First Secretary Comrade Chen Pixian conveyed the spirit of the 5th plenary session of the 11th Central Committee and gave the summation speech at the conclusion of the meeting. The participants studied the documents of the fifth plenary session and listened to the speeches conveying its spirit. They expressed unanimous support for the policy decisions and resolutions adopted by the fifth plenary session and discussed the implementation of its spirit. The plenary session adopted a decision on conducting political and ideological education and implementing "the guiding principles for inner-party political life" and a resolution on convening the fourth Hubei provincial party congress.

The session demanded that the party organizations at all levels in the province seriously implement the spirit of the fifth plenary session and do a good job of promoting party building, centered on the four modernizations.

1. It is necessary to do well in conveying and publicizing the spirit of the fifth plenary session and to organize study and discussion in a planned way.
2. It is necessary to do well in readjusting and augmenting the leadership groups. In accordance with the party's conditions for cadres, it is necessary to gradually promote to leading posts those middle-aged and young cadres who resolutely carry out the party's line, have undergone actual steeling, possess genuine talent and are supported by the masses. It is necessary to do well in cultivating these people, enthusiastically help them, set strict demands on them, and boldly let them learn how to do leadership work in the course of doing it. We must be resolved to transfer away from the leadership groups people who refuse to carry out the party's line, principles and policies, who set more store by factionalism than by party spirit, who have less heart for the party than for their faction, and who refuse to mend their ways. In most units where work has been consistently backward in the past 2 years the blame lies in problems in the leadership groups. The upper-level leading organs must send effective people there to investigate and study, find out what is going on and solve the problems.
3. It is necessary to do a good job of educating and improving party members and party cadres. It is necessary to implement the "guiding principles" in accordance with the demand of the fifth plenary session and the decision adopted by this provincial plenary session.
4. It is necessary to improve work methods and work efficiency.
5. It is necessary to make full preparations for the fourth provincial party congress.

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The plenary session stressed: We must completely change the situation of the party failing to take charge of itself. The party committees at all levels must achieve a great improvement in ideology and work and put party building in an important place on their agenda. The principle responsible comrades must personally grasp this.

The plenary session held: Upholding and improving party leadership and improving the party's fighting strength constitutes the most important guarantees for the smooth progress of socialist modernization. The aim in strengthening party leadership is to achieve faster and better results in achieving modernization. In implementing the spirit of the 5th plenary session, we must further promote economic work and all other work in the province this year and score outstanding achievements to greet the 12th party congress.

The session held: Judging by the foundation and conditions of industrial and agricultural production in Hubei, the speed of developing production could be a bit faster in implementing the eight-character readjustment principle. The practices of the past 3 years has fully proved that there are still very great potentials. We must grasp the speed of advancing in the course of readjustment. We must have a unified idea on speeding things up and also have methods for doing this. In this way we can have the resolve and confidence to win still greater victories.

The plenary session pointed out: This year's work tasks are heavy, but no matter how much work there is, the sole central task is to grasp economic work well all the time.

#### WUHAN MUNICIPAL CCP COMMITTEE MEETS

HK300651 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Mar 80 HK

[Excerpts] According to CHANGJIANG RIBAO, the 5th Wuhan Municipal CCP Committee held its 18th plenary session from 19 to 24 March. The plenary session conveyed, studied and implemented the spirit of the 5th plenary session of the 11th Central Committee and decided to convene the 6th Wuhan municipal party congress before September. The session also discussed and adopted a resolution on seriously implementing the "guiding principles for inner-party political life."

Wuhan Municipal CCP Committee First Secretary Li Renzhi spoke at the plenary session. He demanded that implementation of the "guiding principles" be closely linked with reality. It is necessary to conduct universal and penetrating political and ideological education for all party members and cadres at all levels. In the second quarter of the year, party committees of units at and above county level must seriously examine their work and work style in the light of the stipulations of the "guiding principles," listen to the comments and views of the party members and masses, carry forward their achievements, overcome the shortcomings, and thoroughly correct unhealthy trends.

The plenary session elected the Discipline Inspection Committee of the Wuhan Municipal CCP Committee.

#### HUNAN COMMEMORATES COMRADE CAI HESEN

Holds Rally in Shuangfeng

HK300629 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 29 Mar 80 HK

[Excerpts] Shuangfeng County held a rally of 1,600 people on 29 March to solemnly commemorate the 85th anniversary of the birth of Comrade Cai Hesen, an outstanding proletarian revolutionary, theorist and propagandist in the party's early period.

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Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun, vice chairmen of the CCP Central Committee, and Nie Rongzhen, vice chairman of the Military Commission, wrote inscriptions for this anniversary. The rally was attended by responsible comrades concerned including Jiao Linyi, secretary of the provincial CCP committee; Yin Ziming, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress; (Qu Zhengzhong) director of the Propaganda Department of the provincial CCP committee; (Zhong Yi), deputy secretary of the Lianyuan Prefectural CCP Committee and special commissioner of the prefecture; and Deputy Special Commissioner (Zhang Chunlin). Comrade Cai Hesen's daughter (Cai Duan), and son (Cai Lin) came from afar to attend the rally.

Comrade Cai Hesen was a native of Shuangfeng County. (Shen Wenzao), deputy secretary of the county CCP committee, made a speech detailing the life of Comrade Cai Hesen.

Comrade Jiao Linyi made a speech at the rally. He said: Comrade Cai Hesen was one of the party's outstanding leaders during its early period. His lead a glorious and great life. His revolutionary spirit constantly encourages us to advance. Comrade Jiao Linyi said: While commemorating Comrade Cai Hesen, we must learn from his proletarian revolutionary spirit and lofty communist qualities, seriously implement the spirit of the fifth plenary session and create outstanding achievements on all fronts and in all posts to contribute to the four modernizations.

Comrades (Zhong Yi) and (Cai Duan) also spoke at the rally. After the rally the participants visited the memorial hall to Comrade Cai Hesen.

#### Holds Exhibition

OW011312 Beijing XINHUA in English 1256 GMT 1 Apr 80 OW

[Excerpt] Changsha, April 1 (XINHUA)--An exhibition marking the 85th birthday of Cai Hesen, one of the early leaders of the Communist Party of China (C.P.C.) and an outstanding proletarian revolutionary, theoretician and propagandist, opened on March 29 in Shuangfeng County, Hunan Province, central China.

Sponsored by the C.P.C. Shuangfeng County Committee, the exhibition displays more than 140 items including photographs and essays and articles by Cai Hesen.

Born in 1895 in Shuangfeng County, Cai Hesen was a schoolmate and friend of Mao Zedong when they were studying at the No. 1 Teacher's School in Changsha, capital of Hunan Province. In 1918, they founded the Xin Min Xue Hui (Society of the New Masses), and initiated in Hunan the movement to participate in a work-study programme in France.

Cai Hesen became a firm Marxist in France and contributed to the founding of the Communist Party of China. He consistently adhered to his correct stand, spread Marxism-Leninism and never ceased to fight against imperialism and reactionaries as well as the erroneous tendency of opportunists within the party until he was murdered by the Kuomintang reactionaries in 1931.

In the first part of the exhibition, there are inscriptions by party and government leaders, including Deng Xiaoping, Chen Yun and Nie Rongzhen, which speak highly of his great contribution to the Chinese revolution. Poems and articles by noted figures, and newspapers, are also on display.



## HUNAN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETS

## Report on Public Security

HK250224 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Mar 80 HK

[Excerpts] (Tang Ruiping), director of the Hunan Provincial Public Security Bureau, made a report on the state of social order in the province at the second meeting of the fifth provincial people's congress Standing Committee on 23 March. He said: We have scored initial success in strengthening social order. There has been a turn for the better in social order in the urban areas throughout the province.

Comrade (Tang Ruiping) pointed out: Although there has been a turn for the better in social order, the work has not developed evenly and many problems and weak links still exist. We must not overestimate our achievements. Social order problems are still relatively prominent.

He stressed in his report: Strengthening social order is a long-term battle task. In the next period we must continue to implement the spirit of the national conference on social order in urban areas and concentrate time and forces to deal further effective blows at criminals in a planned and measured way. At the same time, we must gradually implement measures for comprehensively dealing with the problem, closely integrate action against criminals with precautions against them, punishment with education, and alleviating the symptoms with effecting permanent cure, and constantly carry out in depth the work of promoting social order, to insure the smooth progress of the four modernizations.

## Report on Direct Election Work

HK261352 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Mar 80 HK

[Excerpt] At the second session of the Standing Committee of the Fifth Hunan Provincial People's Congress, (Meng Shude), deputy secretary general of the Hunan Provincial People's Congress, made a report concerning election work. He also explained the draft for the experimental implementation of the detailed rules and regulations regarding the direct election of people's deputies at the county level in Hunan. The session adopted in principle the draft for experimental implementation and decided to launch pilot projects to implement it on a trial basis in 16 counties and municipal districts in Hunan.

In his report on 22 March, Comrade (Meng Shude) noted: In keeping with the spirit of the instructions of the central authorities, the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee and the Standing Committee of the Hunan Provincial People's Congress formulated plans at the beginning of this January regarding direct election at the county level in the province. They decided to increase the number of places where pilot projects will be launched in the first half of this year so as to further acquire experience, do a good job in making preparations for fully launching the work in the second half of this year and strive to fulfill the task of direct election at the county level for the entire province within this year.

It has also been decided that 11 counties and 5 municipal districts will launch pilot projects in the first half of this year. At present, the 11 counties and (Qiaotou) District in Shaoyang Municipality, where pilot projects will be launched, have mobilized the voters to recommend, consider and select their candidates for people's deputies. The progress of work has been good.

Comrade (Meng Shude) noted: On the basis of the 16 counties and municipal districts where pilot projects will be launched, the leadership there has attached importance to the work, trained a large number of backbone cadres for election, fully mobilized the masses' enthusiasm and put the work on a relatively sound basis. However, with the coming of the spring farming season, the situation of rushing to complete the task has occurred and some places have not observed the election law.

Comrade (Meng Shude) emphasized: Election work must be carried out around the focus of production. We must do a good job of promoting both production and elections. We must promote production through elections. We must act according to law, bring democracy into play, uphold the mass line and we must not simplify things for speed.

He noted: In the first half of this year, we must seriously do a good job in promoting the work in the 16 experimental areas where pilot projects will be carried out and win the people's trust with genuine democratic practice. The actual performance of these pilot projects has important bearing on the further implementation of direct elections at the county level for the entire province. We must firmly grasp the time, carry out detailed work and create favorable conditions for fully launching direct elections at the county level in the second half of this year.

After Comrade (Meng Shude) gave a detailed explanation of the draft for the experimental implementation of the detailed rules and regulations regarding the direct election of people's deputies at the county level in Hunan, the session conducted serious group discussions on the draft and put forward very good views on amendments and supplements.

#### Formation of Election Committee

HK261342 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Mar 80 HK

[Text] The Hunan Election Committee was set up on 25 March. At a meeting of the second session of the Standing Committee of the Fifth Hunan Provincial People's Congress on 25 March, the session considered and adopted the namelist of the Hunan Election Committee. The Hunan Election Committee consists of 17 members. Wan Da is the chairman and Qi Shouliang, Guo Sen, Yin Ziming, Liu Shihong, Ling Xiaxin, Shi Bangzhi, (Li Qiang) and (Li Xin) are the vice chairmen.

#### Session Closes

HK270618 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 25 Mar 80 HK

[Excerpts] The second session of the Standing Committee of the Fifth Hunan Provincial People's Congress victoriously closed on 25 March. In the past few days, all the Standing Committee members who attended the session seriously studied the documents of the 5th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and conducted warm discussions.

At the beginning of the session, Wan Da, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Hunan Provincial People's Congress, spoke. Provincial Vice Governor Wang Zhiquo made a report concerning agricultural production. (Tang Ruiping), director of the provincial public security bureau, made a report on the current situation regarding straightening out social order. Yin Ziming, vice chairman of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, spoke on some issues concerning studying the PRC law of criminal procedures. The session unanimously adopted a resolution on the implementation of the law of criminal procedures.

(Li Qiang), secretary general of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, explained the main points in the work of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress. The session adopted this document in principle.

The session also approved various appointments: The appointment of the nine members of the procuratorial committee of the provincial people's procuratorate and four deputy chief procurators of the provincial people's procuratorate, which will be submitted to the NPC Standing Committee for approval; the appointment of 12 procurators of the Hunan Provincial People's Procuratorate and also a total of 76 members of the procuratorial committees of all prefectural branch procuratorates and the Shaoshan District People's Procuratorate; and the appointment of a total of 128 deputy chief procurators and procurators of all prefectural branch procuratorates and the Shaoshan District People's Procuratorate. The session unanimously approved the appointment of the 10 members of the Adjudication Committee of the Hunan Higher People's Court, 5 vice presidents of the Hunan Higher People's Court and 8 presiding judges, deputy presiding judges and judges; the appointment of a total of 75 members of the adjudication committees of all prefectural intermediate people's courts and the Shaoshan District People's Court; and the appointment of a total of 144 vice presidents, presiding judges, deputy presiding judges and judges of all prefectural intermediate people's courts and the Shaoshan District People's Court. The session unanimously approved the appointment of the members of the Changde and Longshan county people's procuratorial committees and the appointment of the chief procurators and deputy chief procurators of the Changde and Longshan county and Yueyang municipal people's procuratorates.

The session unanimously adopted a resolution approving the decision of the provincial people's government on commending Hunan's advanced agricultural units, model workers and advanced workers. The session consented to the conferment of titles on 505 advanced agricultural units, 205 agricultural model workers and 321 advanced agricultural workers.

Qi Shouliang, Standing Committee member and vice chairman of the Hunan Provincial People's Congress, spoke at the conclusion of the session. He noted: Under the leadership of the provincial CCP committee, we must seriously carry out the functions and powers given to us by the organic law of local authorities and make the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress an organ of power and official business worthy of its name.

Referring to the future work of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, Comrade Qi Shouliang pointed out: The general requirement is that we must resolutely implement the political line determined at the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, and unite the people of all nationalities in Hunan in developing the four modernizations with one heart and one mind. All our tasks must closely revolve around, submit to and serve this center. In future, in accordance with the actual needs, we must formulate and promulgate some local laws and regulations on the basis of penetrating investigations and study. Through conducting meetings, organizing inspections, doing a good job in handling people's letters and visits and other means, we must strengthen our links with the people's deputies, listen to and express the views and demands of the masses and bring into full play the supervisory role of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress. We must specifically do a good job in grasping direct election work at county level and do a good job in making preparations for the third session of the standing committee of the Fifth Hunan Provincial People's Congress. Standing Vice Chairman Qi Shouliang presided over the meeting on 25 March. Vice Chairmen Guo Sen, Tao Zhiyue, Ling Xixin and Chen Xinmin spoke. Also present at the meeting were Vice Chairmen Yin Ziming, Wang Hanfu and Shi Bangzhi and Secretary General (Li Qiang).

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SEVENTH BEIJING MUNICIPAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS OPENS

Report on 1979 Economic Achievements

OWO21240 Beijing XINHUA in English 1228 GMT 2 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, April 2 (XINHUA)--Fairly marked successes have been scored in the various branches of Beijing's economy in 1979 and the municipal government will adopt effective measures in 1980 to contribute still more to the country's modernization.

This was stated by Su Zhan, vice-mayor and chairman of the municipal planning commission, at the fourth session of the seventh municipal people's congress which opened here today. He reported on the city's 1980 draft national economic plan to 1,052 people's deputies to the congress.

In his report, the vice-mayor reviewed some of the city's major economic achievements last year:

Total industrial output value rose 10.4 percent over 1978. That of textile and other light industries increased 13.1 percent, higher than the nine percent increase for heavy industry. The proportion of the textile and other light industries in all of the city's industries rose from 35.5 percent in 1978 to 36.3 percent. Marked increases were registered in the output of T.V. sets, furniture and sewing machines which had been in great market demand. The output of T.V. sets rose three-fold.

Total investment in capital construction in 1979 was 20.7 percent higher than in 1978. The amount invested for municipal construction was 210 million yuan, a 54 percent increase over the previous year. It was the biggest amount ever invested for the city since 1949, which was equal to the combined investment in 10 years between 1967 and 1976. An additional 2.66 million square metres of housing were built for workers and staff, a 65 percent increase over the previous year, or over half the total completed between 1967 and 1976.

Grain and fruit production in the rural areas around Beijing decreased owing to natural adversities and shortcomings in work, but fairly big increases were brought about in other sectors, particularly in animal husbandry. The total value of agricultural output was up by 4.4 percent compared with 1978. The amount of pigs and eggs purchased rose 20 and 65 percent respectively. The average annual income for each peasant increased by 24 yuan.

The total value of exports exceeded 417 million U.S. dollars, a 46.6 percent increase over the previous year. Rapid developments were made in tourism, and the income of foreign exchanges from sources other than foreign trade rose 66 percent.

Speaking of the city's 1980 economic plan, the vice-mayor said:

Total industrial output value is planned to go up six per cent. Emphasis is still to be put on the expansion of the textile and other light industries. Priority is to be given to these industries in the supply of fuel, electricity, raw materials and equipment.



Grain output is planned to rise 6.9 per cent over 1979, and production of oil-bearing crops and vegetables are also to go up.

Total investment in capital construction will be 170 million yuan more than in 1979. Stress will be laid on municipal and housing construction and construction of buildings for service trades. New housing covering a total floor space of 3.48 million square metres is to be built in the year, an increase of 30 per cent over 1979. New hotels will be built for tourists.

Su Zhan urged that some practices started last year to change the system of enterprise management be continued. These include giving the enterprises greater power in management, leaving part of the profits earned by the enterprises over and above their targets to themselves, and regulating the production of some products by market demand.

#### Report on 1980 Draft Budget

OWO21250 Beijing XINHUA in English 1238 GMT 2 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, April 2 (XINHUA)--An increase of 25.4 per cent was registered in Beijing's municipal revenue in January and February this year, compared with the corresponding period of last year.

This was disclosed by Zhen Shude, director of the Bureau of Finance and Taxation of Beijing, at the fourth session of the Seventh Beijing Municipal People's Congress which opened here today.

He attributed the excellent situation to the efforts made by workers and staff in various fields in expanding production, practising economy, increasing the revenue and cutting back expenditure.

In his report on the 1979 final accounts and the draft budget for 1980, Zhen Shude said that the municipal revenue plan was overfulfilled with a slight surplus over expenditures.

The total 1980 budgetary revenue for the city would remain roughly at last year's level, while its total expenditure would decrease by 13.5 per cent compared with last year.

He said that some over-extended construction projects would be curtailed and non-productive expenses be cut back this year and that this caused the decrease in expenditure.

Thanks to implementation of the policy of readjustment, restructuring, consolidation and improvement, appropriations for capital construction would be reduced this year. "In allocating funds for construction projects, stress will be placed on the construction of housing and municipal facilities, the textile and other light industries, tourism and a number of projects carried over from last year," added Zhen Shude.

He also noted that a slight increase would also be registered this year over last in investment in culture, education, science and public health. Funds earmarked for afforestation would also increase.

## HEILONGJIANG REPORTS ON CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES, LEGAL ACTIONS

OW012346 [Editorial Report] Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT on 1 April carries a short report on a sentence passed on two convicted robbers by the Harbin Municipal Intermediate Court, Heilongjiang Province. The report says: "The Harbin Municipal Intermediate People's Court today conducted an open trial on a robbery case involving (Li Zhaoxia) and (Luan Chuandao). The court passed a death sentence on (Li Zhaoxia) for robbery and also imposed a death penalty with a 2-year reprieve on (Luan Chuandao) for the same crime."

The same broadcast also carries a report on a public trial of the abovementioned two defendants by the Harbin Intermediate Court. The report describes the court proceedings with the procurator reading the bill of indictment. According to the bill of indictment, defendants (Li Zhaoxia) and (Luan Chuandao), both 19 years old, were caught redhanded while robbing a passenger on a bus 16 March. They resisted arrest with a knife, wounded policeman Hou Peisheng, took away his gun, seized the bus and escaped. The two young criminals were later apprehended by public security personnel and handed over to the court on 23 March.

The report says the defendants have admitted their crimes in light of material evidence and eyewitness testimony. The verdict is pronounced at the end of the report, imposing the death sentence on both defendants on the basis of Articles 112, 150 and 153 of the PRC criminal law.

The same cast also carries a report on legal and disciplinary actions against several persons responsible for a serious fire caused by a short-circuit in the electric power transmission network in a production brigade of Fujin County, Heilongjiang Province on 8 May 1979. According to the report, electrician (Zhou Zhenlin) of the brigade is sentenced to 3 months in prison by the Fujin County People's Court. Two party secretaries of the brigade and commune concerned recently were given serious warnings by the county CCP committee for neglecting their fire-prevention duties.

## FIFTH JILIN PROVINCIAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS HELD

Wang Enmao Speech

SK011425 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Mar 80 SK

[Text] The second session of the Fifth Jilin Provincial People's Congress opened ceremoniously this afternoon at the auditorium of the provincial guesthouse in Changchun Municipality. Attending the opening ceremony were 185 deputies of various nationalities from all fronts in the province together with 42 nonvoting observers. All members participating in the second session of the fourth provincial CPPCC Committee attended the opening ceremony as observers.

Hung on the wall at the center of the rostrum were portraits of Comrades Mao Zedong and Hua Guofeng, flanked by 10 Red flags. There was a big streamer bearing the slogan: "Work Hard With One Heart and One Mind To Build China Into a Modern, Powerful Socialist Country."

Seated on the rostrum were permanent chairmen of the Presidium of the session, namely, Wang Enmao, Wang Daren, Zhang Gensheng, He Youfa, Li Diping, Yu Ke, Zhang Shiyang, Song Jiehan, Li Youwen, Song Renyuan, (Zhao Tianye), Xu Shouxuan, (Liu Cilai), Su Junlu, Zhang Kaijing, Chen Zhong, Jin Minghan, Cheng Shengsan and (Ren-Qing-Zha-Mu-Su), as well as other members of the Presidium.

Comrade Wang Daren presided over the opening ceremony. [Begin recording] The second session of the Fifth Jilin Provincial People's Congress is now opened. [applause] Comrade Wang Enmao, would you please make some opening remarks?

Deputies, members and comrades: The second session of the Fifth Jilin Provincial People's Congress has now opened. On behalf of the Presidium of the session, I extend a warm welcome and cordial regards to the people's deputies from various areas and fronts in the province and the members of the provincial CPPCC committee and comrades from various organizations and departments who have come to the session as observers. [applause]

The main tasks of this session are to study and implement the guidelines of the 5th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, to insure the smooth progress of the program of the four modernizations, to make continued efforts to implement the eight-character principle, to do a good job in readjusting the economy, to fulfill or overfulfill the 1980 national economic plan, to provide good conditions for the development of the economy [words indistinct] and to consolidate and develop the excellent situation in our province. The session will hear and examine a report on the work of the Jilin Provincial Revolutionary Committee, examine and approve the 1980 provincial economic plan, the final accounts of the province for 1979 and the 1980 provincial budget and the work reports submitted by the provincial higher people's court and procuratorate. In accordance with the provisions of the PRC organic law of the local people's congresses and the local people's governments, the session will form a Standing Committee of the Jilin Provincial People's Congress and elect its chairman, vice chairmen and members. The session will also reorganize the Jilin Provincial Revolutionary Committee into the Jilin Provincial People's Government and elect the governor and vice governors. In addition, the session will elect the presidents of the Jilin Provincial Higher People's Court and of the intermediate people's courts at prefectural level and will elect chief procurators of the Jilin Provincial People's Procuratorate and of the people's procuratorates at prefectural level.

Deputies, members and comrades, more than 2 years have elapsed since the first session of the Jilin Provincial People's Congress. During this period of time, the situation of our province has undergone a drastic change as a result of the efforts made by the people throughout the province to implement the instructions of the party Central Committee and the State Council, to carry out the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and the 2d session of the 5th National People's Congress and to shift the emphasis of their work to the four modernizations. The situation has improved more and more with each passing year. [end recording]

After citing a host of facts to illustrate the excellent situation in our province since the smashing of the gang of four, especially following the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, Comrade Wang Enmao said: [Begin recording] Although we will meet with new problems and difficulties in the course of advance, we will surely be able to solve all problems, surmount all difficulties, keep on advancing and win one new victory after another on the road to socialist modernization as long as we firmly implement the party's line, principles and policies and lead as well as unite with the broad masses and work hard.

This second session of the fifth people's congress of our province is being held at the beginning of the 1980's, a decade in which our nation has to win a decisive victory in socialist modernization. From the very first year of the 1980's, we must concentrate our efforts, without any delay, on economic construction. Winning a decisive victory in the program of four modernizations is the key to accomplishing this program before the end of the century. Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee decided to shift the emphasis of work, the party Central Committee has repeatedly stressed that economic construction is the center of all tasks. The recent fifth plenary session of the party once again emphasized the need to grasp this center firmly. [passage indistinct] We must resolutely implement the guidelines of the party's fifth plenary session, firmly grasp economic construction as the central task and make greater and better achievements in this regard. [end recording]

Comrade Wang Enmao pointed out in his speech: We must uphold unswervingly the four basic principles. We must have a political situation marked by lasting stability and unity. It is imperative to persevere in emancipating our minds, to rely on the masses, to carry forward democracy and to pool the wisdom, experience and strength of the masses. In addition, we must have a mighty contingent of Red and expert cadres who persistently follow the socialist road and possess specialized knowledge and ability. Efforts should also be made to improve the people's living standards by developing production.

In conclusion, Comrade Wang Enmao said: [Begin recording] Since the present session has a vital historical mission and the people in the whole province have put earnest expectations on it, we must make it a real success. I hope that the people's deputies will exercise their democratic rights to the full, conscientiously discuss the report on the work of the provincial revolutionary committee and other work reports, [words indistinct], conscientiously reflect the opinions of the broad masses of workers, peasants, intellectuals and people of all nationalities [words indistinct], democratically elect the members of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress and the personnel of the provincial people's government [words indistinct]. I hope that all comrades will work with one heart and one mind to implement the guidelines of the 3d, 4th and 5th plenary sessions of the 11th party Central Committee, carry out the party's political, ideological and organizational lines, make all tasks subordinate to and centered around economic construction which is the core and win still greater new achievements on all fronts.

The situation is excellent. Our tasks are arduous and [words indistinct] but our future is bright. We have very favorable conditions with which to solve the problems encountered in our work and to accomplish the arduous tasks. We must achieve our goal, and we are surely able to achieve our goal. Let us wish this session a real success! [applause] [end recording]

Comrade Yu Ke delivered the report on the work of the provincial revolutionary committee. The report consisted of four parts under these headings: 1) Advance from victory to victory under the excellent situation; 2) firmly grasp economic construction to win a great victory in the first battle of the four modernizations; 3) consolidate stability and unity to provide favorable conditions for the four modernizations; and 4) strengthen the government work and give full play to the functions of the governments at all levels in the four modernizations. The session also approved the credentials of the deputies.

A preparatory meeting for the second session of the fifth provincial people's congress was held this morning. The preparatory meeting endorsed the agenda of the session and adopted the namelist of members of the Presidium, the secretary-general of the session and the namelists of members of the credentials committee, the budget committee and the motions examination committee. In the wake of the preparatory meeting, the Presidium held its first meeting, which elected the permanent chairmen of the Presidium, decided on who would be the deputy secretary-general of the session and outlined the schedule of the session.



## Revolutionary Committee Work Report

SK022354 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Mar 80 SK

[Excerpts] According to our sources, in the work report of the Jilin Provincial Revolutionary Committee Comrade Yu Ke spoke about the excellent situation in our province. He said: Over the past 2 years or so under the leadership of the party Central Committee and the State Council and directly led by the Jilin provincial party committee, we have resolutely carried out various fighting tasks set forth by the first session of the Fifth National People's Congress and adopted various effective steps and measures to end turmoil and restore order. We have done much work in this regard, especially in the wake of the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and the 2d session of the 5th National People's Congress. We have conscientiously implemented such principles as emancipation of minds, "starting up the machinery," seeking truth from facts, unity and looking forward. We have gradually shifted the emphasis of our work to the four modernizations. Profound changes have taken place throughout the province. Our political situation has become more stable, production more developed, the economy more prosperous and people's livelihood more improved year after year. The people of all nationalities throughout the province have made concerted efforts to work for the four modernizations in a high-spirited and vital manner. A picture of prosperity has been presented on all fronts.

Comrade Yu Ke said: The total industrial and agricultural output value of our province was 15.2 billion yuan in 1978 and 16.07 billion yuan in 1979. Bumper harvests of agriculture have been scored for years running. An atmosphere of prosperity and development has begun to spread in rural areas. In 1978, the total agricultural output value of our province was 3.67 billion yuan and the total grain output was 18.29 billion jin, surpassing the highest annual output of previous years. In 1979, though our provinces had suffered relatively serious natural disasters, our total agricultural output value attained 3.65 billion yuan and the total grain output reached 18.07 billion jin, the year 1979 thus marked the third high-yield year since the founding of the country.

Great development has also been made in forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery. The development in cash crop production has been even faster. In 1979, the total income of commune- and brigade-run enterprises reached 770 million yuan, the income of collectives in rural areas earned from engaging in sideline production reached 449 million yuan and the per capita income reached an all-time high. Our industry has made steady progress. The total industrial output value of our province was 11.53 billion yuan in 1978, and 12.42 billion yuan in 1979, marking an increase of 7.7 percent.

Insofar as the readjustment is concerned, a total of 166 enterprises were closed or incorporated into others in 1979 for the lack of raw materials, heavy consumption of power or running losses during a long period of time. Great efforts have been made to promote the development of the light industry and textile industry. More than 120 million yuan of funds and loans have been appropriated for this usage. Of the 628 projects which are supposed to be reformed in order to tap their potential, two-thirds have been finished and yielded results within 1 year.

The general examination on the 66 major products in our province shows that the quality of 24 products reaches or is close to the domestic advanced level. Fairly great achievements have been scored in the fields of geology, communications and post and telecommunications. After cutting down some projects, the investment in the capital construction has yielded greater results. Comparing 1978 with 1979, the amount of investment in the capital construction projects completed was increased by 5.6 percent.

The number of the construction projects our province completed or partially completed and placed into operation in 1979 totaled 681. In each of the projects, 100,000 or more yuan was invested. This has been rarely seen in our province for many years. Fairly satisfactory achievements have been scored in financial and trade work. In 1979 the income of the whole province was 1,411.68 million yuan. The retail sales of commodities attained 5,044 million yuan. Especially in the sales of edible oil, meat, sugar, eggs and wine, there was a relatively great increase. The total amount of commodities procured for export attained 314 million yuan, marking an increase of 33 percent over that of 1978.

Trade fairs have been mostly restored in urban and rural areas throughout the province and have given full play to their role as a supplement to state-operated commerce. Along with the development of production, the livelihood of the masses of the people throughout the province has also been gradually improved year by year. A situation of order, instead of confusion, has been brought about in the fields of science, education, culture, publication, public health, physical culture and sports and birth control. They are now advancing toward a road of healthy development and making new achievements and progress.

#### Further on Work Report

SK022256 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Apr 80 SK

[Text] In his report on the work of the provincial revolutionary committee, Comrade Yu Ke emphatically pointed out that consolidating the political situation characterized by stability and unity is an essential precondition for the stable development of the four modernizations. He said: Safeguarding stability and unity and defending the four modernizations are an important task faced by all of us and we must resolutely exert ourselves to eliminate all the factors harmful to stability and unity so as to consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity.

Comrade Yu pointed out: If we want to achieve the four modernizations in a situation of stability and unity it is essential to carry out extensive and in-depth propaganda and education on upholding the four basic principles; guard against and overcome all kinds of interference both from the right and the left which depart from the basic four principles; sincerely implement the party's policies; further strengthen the great unity of the revolutionary ranks; and under the principle of democratic centralism, give full play to the role of socialist democracy and enhance the socialist legal system to create enduring and favorable circumstances and conditions for the four modernizations.

He said: Not long ago we took some steps to crack down on the activities of urban criminals. So far we have achieved some initial successes and we must lose no time in continuing to concentrate our attacks against murderers, robbers, rapists, arsonists and other criminals who have seriously sabotaged social order. We must root out the ring-leaders of criminal gangs and their accomplices. We must deal with these criminals promptly and harshly instead of leniently and laggardly. We must see to it that laws are observed and enforced and law breakers are dealt with strictly.

#### Report Continues on 1980 Economic Goals

SK030013 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Apr 80 SK

[Text] Comrade Yu Ke has delivered a work report of the Jilin Provincial Revolutionary Committee at the second session of the Fifth Jilin Provincial People's Congress in which he set forth a specific fighting goal for developing our province's national economy in the coming 2 years. He stated that we must firmly grasp economic construction with resolute efforts and in accordance with the actual conditions in our province so as to wrest a great victory in the first battle for the four modernizations.

Comrade Yu Ke said: In the coming 2 years we must firmly grasp economic construction and consider it as a central task. We must continue to implement the eight-character policy of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the standard of the national economy, do a good job in readjusting the imbalances and maintain a specific speed in the course of readjustment so as to lay a foundation for future development. In accordance with this demand we must concentrate our efforts on advancing agriculture, accelerating the development of the light industry and the textile industry. We must curtail capital construction work and practice economy and exploit more energy resources. If we have a firm grasp of the above four striking issues we will surely push the whole national economy of our province forward. In addition, we must also strive to control population growth, develop scientific, cultural and educational undertakings and, on the basis of developing production, improve the daily life of the people to a further extent.

Comrade Yu Ke said: In 1980 we must overfulfil the state-assigned production task of producing 18 billion jin of grain and soybeans and strive to make the total output in our province reach 19 billion jin or to double that of last year. We must also have a substantial increase in forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupation and fishery. We must increase the output of industry by 6 percent over that of last year and strive to make it reach 8 percent. In light industry, we must guarantee an increase of 8 percent and strive to make it 10 percent if possible. In capital construction, we must continue to curtail its scale and readjust the target of investment so that all investments will bring effective results. We must calculate financial revenue in terms of comparable items and strive to have an increase of 15.2 percent over that of last year. The volume of purchases of commodities for export must also be increased by 23.3 percent. We also plan to increase the volume of our own export trade by 46.5 percent over that of last year.

Comrade Yu Ke said: In order to fulfill and overfulfill the 1980 national economic plan we must strive to grasp well the following nine tasks:

1. We must concentrate our efforts on pushing agriculture forward so as to enable agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupation and fishery to have an overall increase.
2. We must do a good job in consolidating and readjusting industry, actively develop light industry and the textile industry and strengthen the weak link in the industry of dyestuff, power and building materials.
3. We must resolutely curtail capital construction work and concentrate all efforts on fighting a war of annihilation.
4. We must strive to improve financial and trade work and do a better job of strengthening the economy in towns and cities.
5. We must strengthen scientific, cultural and educational work so as to score more achievements and foster more talented persons for the four modernizations.
6. We must strengthen planning and statistics work and do a good job in the overall balance of the national economy.
7. On the basis of developing production, we must strive to improve the livelihood of the people systematically and make proper arrangements for youths awaiting job assignments.
8. We must actively do a good job in birth control work and strictly control population growth.
9. We must continue to launch activities to increase production and to economize and carry forward the glorious tradition of building the country through hard work and cost consciousness.



## ZHANG DEXIN REPORTS ON JILIN PROVINCIAL CPPCC WORK

SK012316 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Mar 80 SK

[Excerpt] According to our sources, this morning at a meeting of the Fourth Jilin Provincial CPPCC Committee Comrade Zhang Dexin, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, made a work report on behalf of the Standing Committee of the Fourth Jilin Provincial CPPCC Committee. In his report Comrade Zhang Dexin first of all reviewed the excellent situation in which the revolutionary and patriotic united front of our province has been consolidated and developed. He said: Under the leadership of the Jilin Provincial CCP Committee, and following the guidelines of the 11th party congress and the 3d session of the 11th party Central Committee and the guidelines of the National CPPCC Conference, and acting in accordance with the constitution of the CPPCC, the Jilin Provincial CPPCC Committee has restored and launched various activities over the past 2 years. These activities are:

1. It has actively participated in the political life of the state and launched democratic consultation activities, thus contributing to the socialist four modernizations.
2. It has actively developed the work of its work groups. Its various work groups have reported on the situation in the fields of science and technology, education, culture and public health and in the work of implementing the policy toward intellectuals. In addition, they have put forward many good opinions and suggestions.
3. It has organized and encouraged personages of various circles to study political theory and policies on the current situation. Through study they have come to understand more deeply the issues of criticizing the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four, of distinguishing right from wrong on the question of line, ideology and theory, and of having a broad and accurate grasp of Mao Zedong Thought as a system and implementing the party's line laid down at the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee. In addition, they have a deeper understanding of the principles of emancipating minds, seeking truth from facts, proceeding from reality in doing everything and in equating theory with practice.
4. It has restored the work of collecting and compiling ancient literature and historical data. Up to now a total of 1,339 manuscripts of ancient literature and historical data totalling more than 4.69 million words, which were collected before the Great Cultural Revolution, have been checked and put in order. Manuscripts for the second and third volumes of the selected works on ancient literature and historical data have been selected or compiled.
5. It has conscientiously handled well the letters and visits from the masses.

In talking about future CPPCC work, Comrade Zhang Dexin said: The party Central Committee has called on the whole party and the people of the whole country to concentrate on doing well in the four modernizations in the 1980's. We of the CPPCC must bring our own role into full play.

In order to do a good job of CPPCC work it is most important to persist in firmly and unshakably adhering to the party's political line; actively develop and consolidate political stability and unity; and actively play the role of the CPPCC in the political life of the state. We must conduct democratic consultation activities based on the realities in our province. We must further enliven the tasks of work groups and organize and encourage members of the CPPCC committee, various democratic parties and personages of various circles to study political theory and the policies on the current situation. We must organize visits and inspections, actively conduct propaganda work directed toward Taiwan, expand the patriotic united front and continually do well in collecting, sorting, and compiling literary and historical data along with the work of handling letters and visits from the people.



QINGHAI RIBAO ARTICLE HAILS ELIMINATION OF FOUR 'RIGHTS'

OW011834 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Apr 80 OW

[Report on QINGHAI RIBAO 1 April signed article entitled: "Deleting Citizen Rights To 'Speak Freely, Air Views Fully, Hold Great Debates and Write Big-Character Posters' Is To Develop Democracy in a Better Way"]

[Summary] To help eliminate factors causing instability, the 5th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee decided to propose to the National People's Congress that the stipulation in the Constitution of the People's Republic of China that citizens "have the right to 'speak freely, air views fully, hold great debates and write big-character posters'" be deleted. This decision by the party Central Committee reflects the wishes of the broad masses of people and has their support.

"Facts have proved that the practices of 'speaking out freely, airing views fully, holding great debates and writing big-character posters' are not good ways to achieve democracy. On the contrary, they have hampered the people in the normal exercise of their democratic rights."

The development of socialist democracy is to strengthen the party's leadership and promote the socialist cause. However, the above practices in the past, particularly during the Great Cultural Revolution, became tools used by people who practiced anarchy and extreme individualism. They became factors causing social disturbances. They paralyzed the leadership and undermined production and construction.

We should safeguard policies and laws that serve the people and protect the leaders who act on the will of the people. However, these practices undermined the power of our proletarian party and state.

We should correctly distinguish between and handle the two different kinds of contradictions. However, these practices often confused the two different kinds of contradictions, instigated turbulent struggle within the party and further aggravated contradictions.

"The 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee decided that the focus of the whole party's work should shift to socialist modernization and called for a political situation of stability and unity. Stability and unity are the basic conditions for speeding up the four modernizations and reflect the fundamental interest of the people of the whole country."

According to past experience, if we continue the practices of "speaking out freely, airing views fully, holding great debates and writing big-character posters," we can only create factors causing instability and divide ourselves.

Following the downfall of the gang of four, the party and the state have adopted many effective measures and implemented the "principle of three don'ts" [don't pick on people, don't put political labels on people and don't wield big sticks] to insure the democratic rights of the people.

"Under the leadership of the party, the people's democratic life is now on the right track. The democratic system is being perfected year after year and the people's democratic life is also expanding year after year. The people will certainly have adequate rights and the opportunity to express their views on state affairs and to raise suggestions to and criticize party and government leaders. Their rights will certainly be respected in practice."

## CHENG MING ON TRIAL OF LIN BIAO, GANG OF FOUR CLIQUES

HK021225 Hong Kong CHENG MING No 30 in Chinese 1 Apr 80 pp 32-33 HK

[Article by Jen Fan: "A Preliminary Draft Worked Out by the CCP Concerning the Trial of the Cases of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing"]

[Text] The cases of the two cliques of Lin Biao and the gang of four will soon be on trial. The two cases were originally scheduled to be tried before the memorial service for Liu Shaoqi. However, if there is not enough time, the trial might be postponed until after the memorial service. Many veteran cadres hoped that the trial will be held as soon as possible since it would be best to punish the demons first and then mourn for Liu.

Not long ago, Huang Kecheng delivered a speech at the Discipline Inspection Commission of the CCP Central Committee concerning the handling of the two cases. It was said that the speech has been authorized for dispatch as a document (No 17 of 1980) of the central authorities.

Huang's report began with how the CCP handled Chang Guo, Wang Ming and Li Lisan, who had committed grave mistakes. It then came to the handling of the Lin Biao clique and the gang of four.

The main figures of the counterrevolutionary and conspiratorial clique of Lin Biao were identified as Lin Biao, Kang Sheng, Chen Boda, Huang Yongsheng, Li Zuopeng, Wu Faxian, Qiu Huizuo and Xie Fuzhi.

The main figures of the counterrevolutionary and conspiratorial group comprising the gang of four were identified as Jiang Qing, Zhang Chunqiao, Yao Wenyuan, Wang Hongwen, Wang Li, Guan Feng and Qi Benyu.

Who made these final decisions? It was the Discipline Inspection Commission of the CCP Central Committee.

I would like to draw the readers' attention to the fact that Kang Sheng and Xie Fuzhi were grouped with Lin Biao and his clique. This is the first thing to be noticed. In addition, in the case of the gang of four, it seems that the order of arrangement of Wang, Zhang, Jiang and Yao was changed for some specific reason;

When the Discipline Inspection Commission of the CCP Central Committee first began discussing the two cases, they involved about 120 people (including people in the army, all provincial CCP committees and all departments of the central authorities). Later, however, the number was reduced to about 80. Yet all local authorities, all departments of the central authorities and the army objected to this demanding that the number of people to be tried and dealt with be increased.

There were three general principles mentioned in Huang Kecheng's report concerning the method to be used:

1. None of the people would be put to death and most would not be set upon;
2. It would be better to treat them leniently rather than strictly; and
3. It would be better to deal with matters lightly rather than in depth.

In other words, this meant narrowing down the area of attack and methods as far as possible. The emphasis was laid on those personnel in the central authorities who were responsible at the time. It would also be necessary to strictly deal with those veteran cadres who sold their souls (such as Ma Tianshui and his ilk) and those people who had aroused great indignation from the people.

The methods to be used for people would include open adjudication, imprisonment sentences, dismissals from party membership and official positions, separate methods of treatment and also adjudication at different levels.

Jiang Qing is the only one who will not be submitted for open adjudication in Beijing. However, a heavy penalty will be levied on Jiang Qing. She will be sentenced to life imprisonment or a fixed term of imprisonment.

Some of the other major people involved in the two cases will include: Ding Sheng (it was decided that a penalty will be levied on him), Liu Xingyuan and Ren Sizhong. A number of people should be investigated. Those in the local authorities include Ma Tianshui (it was decided that a penalty will be levied on him), Xu Jingxian and Wang Xiuzhen (she will be dismissed from party membership) of Shanghai. Penalties will also be levied on Liu Geping of Shanxi and Pan Fusheng of Heilongjiang. Mao Yuanxin will also have to serve a sentence. It was originally decided that Zhuang Zedong would be dismissed from party membership only, but the Physical Culture Commission disagreed.

It seems that the people involved in the two cases have already been "tried by default," with the "judge" being the Discipline Inspection Commission of the CCP Central Committee. There are probably no, or at most very few, legal precedents for the CCP handling counterrevolutionary criminals in this way.

As for Wang Dongzong, Ji Dengkui, Wu De and Chen Xilian, the fifth plenary session of the CCP Central Committee treated them as merely contradictions among the people. What was openly said about the problems of the four men was that they committed serious mistakes. Together they have a nickname in Beijing: the "small gang of four."

Though the small gang of four have done some good things, they have also done a lot of bad things. Their common fault was that they upheld the "whatever" principle and resisted and sabotaged the line of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. The other thing they had in common was that they stirred up a lot of unjust cases and aroused the people's very great indignation. Other aspects of their mistakes were not necessarily the same, and the seriousness of their mistakes was certainly different. The communique of the fifth plenary session of the CCP Committee certainly had a proper sense of propriety regarding the order of arrangement of the names of the four people. Wang's mistakes were most serious and the mistakes of Ji and Wu were less serious. Chen Xilian had relatively few problems. Some people suspected that Wang had once attempted to make use of the PLA Unit 8341 to make trouble. This was quite a serious allegation and Wang and Ji are currently still under investigation. Investigations of Wu and Chen have, in fact, been concluded. It was said that there is a possibility that the four people will be dismissed from party membership. However, Chen Xilian at the moment still maintains his position on the Military Commission.

We believe that the deeds of the small gang of four, especially those of the "whatever faction" chieftain Wang Dongxing, will ultimately come to light.

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